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Tacey, John

Thomas, John

Varner, John

Ward, Jacob from Randolph

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Wamsley, George from Randolph

Wood, Thomas wounded on Droop Mountain

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Uncle Joe Buzzard was missing around in this office a few weeks ago, and the conversation turned to his New England grandmother, Hannah Cady Moore, wife of Squire Joseph Moore. She was born in Connecticut, came South as one of the legion of New England school teachers who have blessed the world as instruments of culture and book learning. Uncle Joe did not know much about her, and what could I find out?

I told him if I wanted to find out about a horse, I wrote to Kentucky for his pedigree; that when I needed a bull I sent to the middle west for his blood lines; that I had always heard the stern and rock bound coast of New England took proper pride in the lineage of her people. That if he would but hold a minute I would write to the Librarian of the State of Connecticut and try out his patience with an inquiry about one Hannah Cady, born in that State sometime prior to the year 1800.

In a week a most kindly and gentlemanly reply came from the Honorable George S. Godard, State Librarian. He gave me the birth records of every Hannah Cady born in Connecticut from April 9, 1714 to December 6, 1790—nine in number. The name of parents, the date of birth and reference to book and page. I presume the volume name refers to county w-n-h-p—Stafford, Tolland, Brooklyn, as instances.

Let me stop right here, to say, that every time I touch New England I learn something, and if our own State of West Virginia will but take a leaf out of Connecticut's book and make our State Librarian office a real institution, then in coming days earnest researching souls will arise and call us blessed. I feel that our librarian office is a kind of a starving we allow to exist, to furnish another cog wheel in the machine and supply a berth to deserving party workers.

Why of course we can learn from Connecticut. When our folk were mixing it with the Indians here on the Greenbrier and losing hair, that commonwealth was as long removed from pioneer days as we are now. I know a testy old gent once spoke in his wrath and called it a colony of Jew cunning. He did not mean nor say anything when he said it, and it should not be held against either party. One of our prominent citizens once remarked when peered that the people of one of our own shires thought certain practices smart that were considered down right rascality over on our side of the line. But then, both parties in a horse trade contest win. While I still hold for President Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy, I admire Connecticut for the part she played in the war against the people of that Great State except their politics, and certain noble experiments the past few years by the party in power have opened their eyes.

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vol. 1, p. 3)
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Mrs. Moore is spoken of by my father as a sprightly person. The Squire was a man prominent in the affairs of his county, serving as high sheriff and magistrate. There is a classic still current that is attributed to him, to the effect that he put little stock in a religion that puts its most zealous professors to wearing out the knees of their pants in religious services in the fall, and lets them turn over and wear out the rest of their breeches back sliding during the spring and summer! He also observed on one occasion that deliberation was essential in all lines of human endeavor except when it came to catching fleas!

Joseph and Hannah Cady Moore were the parents of eight children: Hannah, Sarah, Matilda, Margaret, Abigail, Daniel, Joseph, and Henry Harrison. I note there was an Abigail Cady living in Connecticut in 17-14, mother of one Hannah Cady born April 9, of that year.

Sarah was married to Jackson Buzzard of Anthony's Creek. He was a Confederate soldier, 14th Virginia Cavalry, and died in battle at White Sulphur Springs. Uncle Joe is his son.

Matilda became Mrs. Elijah May. Her sons are John and Calvin May of the Levels.

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The lawyers and officers at the court house knew about Joe's courageous struggle with adversity. They interested themselves in his case. He was elected constable of his district. The court house ring tutored him in the duties of his office. The tale is told that Joe rode two days and nights to serve a writ for which he could tax up a fee of thirty cents in the costs.

Joe was so faithful in the smaller office that the people promoted him to be county assessor and high sheriff, the two most important county offices. He held these positions for sixteen years. He became a man of substance. No matter how strong the brought on people voted the Republican ticket, the natives always saw to it that Uncle Joe was elected by a big majority. He is now well past the three score and ten mark; he studies politics no more; he is busy with the management of his large estate, in community affairs, in the Sunday School and as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. In his old age he has developed a latent talent for writing and oratory. Quite often he contributes appreciated articles of merit to this paper. Only a few weeks ago, he and I appeared together on the platform as orators at a community meeting. He certainly wiped my eye and laid me in the shade with his eloquence, and I thought I had done fairly well too.

There are other descendants of Hannah Cady Moore that I could write about, and maybe I will some time. There is young May who won honors last spring at the State University. But this will suffice this week to show that an important item in a young man's success in life is his choice of a grand mother. You know the old saying in these parts that to make a gentleman out of a man you must begin with his grand mother. This New England blood is good stock anywhere, particularly if it is transplanted to the mountain soil of West Virginia.

I will further test out New England thoroughness by imposing on the courtesy of the Honorable Mr. Godard to inquire which one of the Hannah Cadys of the 1790 crop was married in Connecticut.

ALL HOUSE PRODUCTIONS
Benton-Kinney
[Special to The Times Dispatch]
LYNCHBURG, VA., June 6, 1904
Mrs. Elizabeth Kinney, and John Benton, formerly of Berry, W. Va., were married at her home here on Saturday morning. The bride was

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It appears I have digressed. In the year 1790 there were born in the state of Connecticut two children, named Hannah Cady. One the daughter of Amos and Esther, October 1, 1790 (Folland vol. 2, page 210), and the other the daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah, December 8, 1790 (Brooklyn

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AN ADDED PRECAUTION

Bratton—Kinnear.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 6.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Kinnear, and John Bratton, formerly of Edrey, W. Va., were married at her home here on Saturday morning, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. D. Paxton, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church. They will be at home after July 1 on a farm near Winesap, Amherst County, which groom recently purchased.

E. C. BEVERAGE

58 E. C. Beverage died very suddenly at his home in Marlinton early Monday morning, February 15, 1926. The cause of his death was heart disease, from which he had been a sufferer most of his life. His age was 48 years. He is survived by his wife and their family of twelve children. Burial at Mt. View Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, the services being conducted from the Presbyterian Church by Rev. H. H. Orr and Rev S. R. Neel.

On Sunday Mr. Beverage appeared to be in his usual health. He attended church and took part in the service of the Sunday School.

Mr. Beverage was a native of Highland county, a son of the late William Beverage, of Monterey. His mother's name was Trimble. His brothers are Coe Beverage, of Knapps Creek, and Luther and Byron Beverage, of Monterey.

Mr. Beverage is also survived a sister, Mrs. Bessie Mines, of Warm Springs, Va.

Mr. Beverage married Miss Margaret A. Lightner, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. W. Lightner, of Highland county. To this union were born twelve children, 6 sons and 6 daughters, all of whom survive.

About fifteen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Beverage moved to Pocahontas county. Some years later they bought a farm on Knapps Creek. Last fall they moved to Marlinton on account of Mr. Beverage's failing strength and to give their children the advantage of the schools.

The deceased was a good citizen. He was a thorough going Christian and Churchman. He was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

The pallbearers were members of the Men's Bible Class of the Presbyterian Church, J. A. Sydenstricker, A. O. Baxter, L. O. Simmons, J. M. Bear, Frank Moore, and Fred McLaughlin.

DIED

Mrs. Adeline Eleanor Brown passed quietly and peacefully away Saturday morning, July 7, 1834, from the infirmities of age, being ninety-two years and nine months. She was the daughter of Jacob and Eleanor Lockridge Slaven, of Travellers Repose, West Virginia, and was the last of a family of twelve children, her twin sister, Mrs. J. H. Patterson, having died three years ago.

She was twice married. Her first husband, Washington Arbogast, was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House during the Civil War. Two children were born to this union William Wise, surviving, and Mary Alice, deceased.

On September 26, 1867 she was married to William L. Brown. To this union six children were born, three of whom, Clifford, Robert and Peryl preceded her to the grave. The surviving children are Tilden L. of Arbovale; Mrs. W. A. Gladwell, of Greenbank, and Mrs. T. S. Patterson, Bradenton, Florida. She is also survived by sixteen grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon by her pastor, Rev. D. McD. Monroe, assisted by Rev. Mr. Marshall, of the M. E. Church South. Interment the Arbovale cemetery.

Mrs Brown united with the church in her early youth, and although she made no loud profession of her religion, her daily walk and conversation showed to all who came in contact with her that she was in deed and in truth a christian. She was truly "a mother in Israel."

"Her children arise up and call her blessed; Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates."

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Mrs Emma Byrd

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Mrs Emma Susan Wade Byrd was born July 16, 1855, in Mill Gap, Virginia, and died March 13, 1941, in the Ronceverte hospital, of pneumonia.

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She leaves to mourn her going two sons, W. D. and L. B. Byrd, both of Cass; one daughter, Mrs. Brassie Kellison, of Mt. Grove, Virginia; sixteen grandchildren, twenty-two great-grandchildren, three great-great-grandchildren, two sisters, and a host of other relatives and friends.

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Funeral services were conducted in the Methodist Church, at Cass, on Saturday, March 15, by Rev. Harry Blackhurst, assisted by Rev. J. T. Pharr and Rev. Quade R. Arbogast. Her body was laid to rest in the Arbovale Cemetery 'midst the beautiful floral tributes, and host of sorrowing relatives and friends.

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"It is not death to die---
To leave this weary road,
And 'midst the brotherhood on
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To be at home with God.

APPS ARE SOUNDED FOR CONFEDERATE VETERAN

George Alvin Boyer, Ninety-Two
Years-Old Soldier of South Dies At
Woodstock Home

George Alvin Boyer, last surviving soldier of the Confederacy living in Woodstock, the sole surviving member of his Company in White's Battalion, of the Laurel Brigade, died at his home on Commerce Street, on Saturday night. His death was not a surprise to his large number of friends and relatives for he had reached the remarkable age of ninety-one, and until recent months he was alert in attending to his business and as a director of the National Bank of Woodstock.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States he enlisted in Company E, White's Battalion, largely composed of Page County residents and he served gallantly as a member of this Volunteer Cavalry Company commanded by the late Captain John Grubbs. Modest to the point of shyness, Mr. Boyer seldom referred to his outstanding service under the stars and bars, but his comrades saw him as one who was unflinching in the face of peril, unmindful of his own safety when duty demanded sacrifice and as one who served his country with the same faith with which he served his God. He was in Fowells Fort Valley, December 5, 1864, and was one of a family of pioneers in this section of Shenandoah County. His father, William M. Boyer was one of the earliest of the settlers in the Shenandoah Valley, and the Boyer Furnace was operated during the War Between the States to supply iron for the Confederate army. This was the only furnace in the Fort Valley not destroyed by the Northern Army during the war.

After Appomattox Mr. Boyer returned to farming and later purchased a farm near Culvers, where he lived until he moved to Woodstock when he retired from farming. When he was he loved to devote himself to his other interests and become identified with affairs of the town's best interests. He assisted with the organization and association was for him the confidence which he deserved and in his death Woodstock and Shenandoah County have lost an outstanding citizen.

On February 15, 1927, Mr. Boyer and his wife, who was Miss Mary Susan Saum, of Saumsville, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, which was attended by many friends and relatives of the couple.

He was a member of the Church of God near Maurertown, and in his church he was one of the outstanding and most valued members.

Surviving Mr. Boyer are his wife, Mrs. Mary Susan Boyer, one son, Mr. George W. Boyer, one granddaughter, Miss Marie Boyer, three grandsons, Rush Boyer, Lucy Alva Boyer and James Lee Boyer and one brother, Mr. Samuel E. Boyer, vice-president of the National Bank of Woodstock.

Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. V. Earl Thayer of the Church of God, in the Boyer home on West Spring Street, on Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

The pallbearers, all of whom were nephews of the veteran were William E. Boyer, J. Marcellus Boyer, Carl C. Boyer and G. Russell Boyer, of Woodstock, W. H. Boyer of Maurertown, B. Frank Boyer, of Seven Fountains, A. C. Boyer of Stephens City and Monroe Coverstone, of the Port Valley.

No Confederate veterans were present as there are few left in Shenandoah County and of these none were physically able to attend.

Members of Shenandoah Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, were present and, as is their custom, sent a beautiful silk Confederate flag with which the casket was draped.

During the services the National Bank of Woodstock, of which Mr. Boyer was a director, was closed and officers and employees attended the funeral, with representatives of the Shenandoah County Bank and Trust Company also attending. Burial was in Massanutten Cemetery, Woodstock.

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EDWARD BLANCHARD
Edward Blanchard, 84, died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cook, W. Beverley St., Saturday. He was born May 25, 1868, at Norway Village, Me. His grandmother, Mrs. Dorcas Adams Blanchard, was a granddaughter of John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin James Blanchard, migrated to Tucker County, W. Va., in 1870, and there reared a large family.

On April 3, 1899, in Barbour County, W. Va., Edward Blanchard married Miss Sophrona Cross, who preceded him in death by many years.

For many years Mr. Blanchard was a laborer in Bath and Highland Counties of Virginia and Pennsylvania, Randolph and Pocahontas Counties, W. Va.

Gravestone services were held at the George Cook Cemetery near Warm Springs today by the Rev. J. H. Rogers of the Methodist

DEATH OF REV. J. R. C. BROWN.

Rev. Joshua Robert Callaway Brown, retired member of East Hanover Presbytery, also a retired member of the staff of the Virginia State Library, died in Richmond, Va., on June 10. Born in Lynchburg, Va., November 19, 1872, Mr. Brown received his A. B. degree at Hampden-Sydney College. After post-graduate work at John Hopkins University, he received his bachelor of divinity degree at Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, in 1906. After leaving college, he spent two years in the Philippine Islands as a supervisor of elementary school work and later taught at Washington College, Tenn. He was also engaged in religious work in Missouri for a time before coming to the Virginia State Library, with which he was connected thirty-one years before he retired in 1944. At that time he was head of the photostat department. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Effie Margaret Bucher Brown; two daughters, Mrs. Horace H. Gwaltney, of Chesterfield county, and Mrs. Richard T. Hale, of Elmont; three sons, Dr. J. R. Callaway Brown, Jr., of Chicago; Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph L. Brown, Air Force, and Henry P. Brown, of Richmond; a sister, Mrs. Maylah B. Howell, of Swoope, Va.; three brothers, Rev. G. L. Brown, of Swoope; J. Sinclair Brown, of Salem; and Dr. William E. Brown, of Charlottesville; and twelve grandchildren.

Will of G. A. Boyer Is Admitted To Probate

The will of George Alvin Boyer, who died Saturday night was admitted to probate in the Clerk's Office of Shenandoah County on Tuesday. The estate, estimated at fourteen thousand dollars, of which \$4000 is personalty, was devised to the widow, now eighty-five years old for her life and at her death is to pass to the two children of a deceased son, Clarence Boyer and a surviving son, George W. Boyer, who is appointed executor under the will. The will specifically provides that the widow of Clarence Boyer shall have the use of the home during her lifetime and at her death it becomes the property of her two children in fee. The testator fixes the value of the house at \$4000. The interest of George W. Boyer in the estate is charged with specific advancements to be deducted from his share. The intent of the decedent as set forth in the will was to divide the estate equally between the heirs of his son Clarence and his son George W. Boyer. The will was executed in 1929.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Shover Bird, widow of the late Francis M. Bird, died at Mill Gap June 1 after a lingering illness.

Frs. Clyde E. Byrd

Mrs. Maude E. Hamrick Byrd, aged 49 years, died at her home in Huntersville, Saturday night, March 5, 1955. Death was attributed to cancer and followed a two-year illness.

Mrs. Byrd was born at Clover Lick, March 28, 1905, she was the daughter of the late Bernard B. Hamrick and Susan Meeks Hamrick, of Cass. She was a member of the Cass Methodist Church and the Marlinton Chapter Daughters of America.

Surviving are her husband, Clyde E. Byrd, of Huntersville; three sons: Lieutenant Commander Harold E. Byrd, of Norfolk, Virginia; Jack A. Byrd, of Marlinton, and Airman Richard E. Byrd, with the United States Navy, at Chincoteague, Virginia; three sisters, Mrs. Mary Shiflett, of Glen Burnie, Maryland; Mrs. Lilly Blackhurst, of Rand; Mrs. Genevieve Gum, of Cass; and three brothers, Page Hamrick, of Lewisburg; Fred Hamrick, of Cass, and Woodrow Hamrick, of South Charleston. Also surviving are nine grandchildren.

The funeral was held at the Cass Methodist Church, on Tuesday afternoon, with Rev. Ralph Malcomb, of the Hinton Methodist Church, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Okey Cooper, Jr., of Green Bank. Burial was made in the Arboreale Cemetery.

JOHN HARMON BRISCOE

MONTEREY, May 9—John Harmon Briscoe, born May 22, 1873, died April 26, 1955 at the age of 82 years. He was a son of the late John Brown and Nancy Shelton Briscoe, who lived then at Meadowdale. Mr. Briscoe was united in marriage to Miss Nora Williams on Sept. 11, 1904. She preceded him in death on April 22, 1952.

When a young man, Mr. Briscoe moved to the Back Creek community, where he resided until his death.

He was a member of the Beulah Presbyterian Church, where funeral services were held on April 24, at two o'clock by the Rev. A. E. Johnson, assisted by the Rev. George H. Rector. The choir sang, "How Beautiful Heaven Must Be" and "The Sweet By and By." A trio composed of J. Cecil Bird, Mrs. C. A. Dever and Garland Dever, sang "Where We'll Never Grow Old," by request.

Mr. Briscoe is survived by two daughters, Mrs. W. B. Wagner, and Mrs. L. H. Blagg and two grandchildren, Joyce and John Wagner.

Active pallbearers were Darwin King, Jone Lowery, Ashby Lowry, Garfield Townsend, Everett Smith, Garland Dever, Jone Williams and Wallace Simmons.

Interment was in the Monterey Cemetery.

Among those attending from a distance were Mr. H. T. Briscoe, Mr. and Mrs. James Sibold, and son Bobbie, and Mr. Jess Morrison, all of Charleston, W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Ward Briscoe and two daughters, Martha and Joan; Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. James Quinn, Grover Byers, Dave Byers and Mrs. Harry Davis, all of Covington; Mrs. Henry Lee King, Mrs. Porter Corbett, Mrs. Harry Criser, W. H. Bratton, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Harouff, and Mrs. John Harouff, of Hot Springs; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Cooper, George Cleek, Dewey Bird, of Staupont; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pitman, and Mrs. Charles Hutton, of Elkins, W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Dave Harouff and son, Harper, of Waynesboro, and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Byers, of Washington, D. C.

Also John Matheny, Mrs. Audrey Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Townsend, and Miss Kate Bowers, all of Greenbank, W. Va.

MILITARY FUNERAL FOR OLEN H. BUSSARD

Olen Homer Bussard born Apr. 5, 1909 died February 6, 1955. Mr. Bussard a life long resident of the Big Valley and Bolar Community was a veteran of World War II.

He is survived by his parents Mr. and Mrs. Sheffie Bussard, two brothers Loyd and Boyd of Bolar, three nephews, Paul Bussard Bolar, Glen Bussard Ohio, Raymond Bussard Spottswood, one niece Mrs. Paul Waggy Waynesboro.

Funeral Services was conducted Tuesday at two PM in the Valley Bethel Church, by Rev. Roy Baldwin, assisted by Rev. Daniel Simmons and Rev. J. R. McKenny.

Duncan-Bird

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Simmons of Mustoe announce the marriage of their niece, Ramona Gray Duncan, to Mr. Eugene Bird of Mill Gap, son of Harry and Jessie Bird, also of Mill Gap.

The single ring ceremony took place on March 7th at seven p. m. conducted by the Rev. W. O. Rhoad at McDowell. The bride wore a light blue suit and navy accessories and was unattended.

The couple are residing at Mill Gap at the home of the groom's grandfather, D. O. Bird. The bride is the daughter of J. V. Duncan of Staupont and the late Nettie Gray Duncan.

OLEN H. BUSSARD

Olen Homer Bussard died at two p. m. February 6th at the age of 45 years and 10 months. He was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bussard. Olen left to mourn his loss, a father, mother, two brothers, Lloyd and Boyd of this county; nephews, nieces and a host of relatives and friends.

He was a kind and affectionate son, brother and friend to all. To know him was to love him. For his kind disposition and friendliness to everyone in his daily life, his home, community and the people of Bath and Highland will miss him much. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand in time of need, especially to the sick and suffering.

Olen served with the 14th Armored Division in World War II and for four years as a Highland-Bath County bus driver, he ranked as one of the finest.

Funeral services were held at the Valley Bethel Church on Tuesday, Feb. 8th at two p. m., conducted by the Rev. Roy Baldwin, assisted by the Revs. Daniel Simmons and Mr. McKenny. He was laid to rest in the Valley Bethel Cemetery.

Active pall bearers were Ralph Hiner, Raymond Bussard, Homer Robertson, Paul Bussard, Ernest Terry, Herman Carpenter and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

J. Luther Bird

Monterey—J. Luther Bird aged 81 years, died at his home at Mill Gap, Virginia, on Friday, October 21, 1955. He was a prominent citizen of Highland County, and at one time widely known in Pocahontas County. He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bird. He was a nephew of the late Squire Uriah Bird, of Marlinton. He is survived by his wife, and a son, Julian F.

Among those from a distance attending the funeral of J. Luther Bird were: Mr. and Mrs. Grey Beverage and Mrs. Lola Stuart, of Durbin; Mr. and Mrs. Harper Beverage, and Mrs. Snyder, of Bartow; Mr. and Mrs. O. F. White, of Campbelltown; and Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, of Beverly.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Miller of Bridgewater, Va. announce the engagement of their daughter, Rowena Virginia, to Mr. Carl Butler of Burnsville, Va.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Clyde E. Byrd

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Mrs. Byrd was born at Clover Lick, March 28, 1905, she was the daughter of the late Bernard B. Hamrick and Susan Meeks Hamrick, of Cass. She was a member of the Cass Methodist Church and the Marlinton Chapter Daughters of America.

Surviving are her husband, Clyde E. Byrd, of Huntersville; three sons: Lieutenant Commander Harold E. Byrd, of Norfolk, Virginia; Jack A. Byrd, of Marlinton, and Airman Richard E. Byrd, with the United States Navy, at Chincoteague, Virginia; three sisters, Mrs. Mary Shiflett, of Glen Burnie, Maryland; Mrs. Lilly Blackhurst, of Rand; Mrs. Genevieve Gum, of Cass; and three brothers, Page Hamrick, of Lewisburg; Fred Hamrick, of Cass, and Woodrow Hamrick, of South Charleston. Also surviving are nine grandchildren.

The funeral was held at the Cass Methodist Church, on Tuesday afternoon, with Rev. Ralph Malcomb, of the Hinton Methodist Church, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Okey Cooper, Jr., of Green Bank. Burial was made in the Arbovale Cemetery.

JOHN HARMON BRISCOE

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ree water where it will remain until
od- 10:40 Wednesday morning when
nd it will be taken to the church.
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ers are asked to meet at the
eld church Wednesday afternoon at
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Mrs. William Burns

Mrs. Sallie White Burns, aged 83 years, widow of the late William E. Burns, died in Harrisonburg, on Tuesday, August 12, 1952. She had been in failing health for several years. On Saturday morning her body was laid to rest in the McNeel Cemetery at Hillsboro, Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

The deceased was a daughter of the late George White, of Woodrow. Sixty years ago she became the wife of William M. Burns, of Hillsboro. Her husband preceded her forty-six years since.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns are survived by three sons, Dr. Robert Kyle Burns, of Baltimore, Maryland, Col. William L. Burns, of Georgia, and John Hobart Burns, of Warrenton, Virginia.

Celebrates 94th Birthday

Mrs. Jemima Alice Buzzard, of Huntersville, quietly celebrated her 94th birthday anniversary at her home Sunday, November 21, 1954. She was remembered by her children and many friends, with four birthday cakes, candy, fruit, money, and a shower of birthday cards.

Mrs. Buzzard was born in 1860, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Alderman, of Huntersville. In 1887, she was married to Joe Buzzard, who is deceased. To this union were born seven children: Mrs. Howard McElwee, Rodney Buzzard, Edwin Buzzard and Mrs. Brown McComb, all of Marlinton; Roy Buzzard, of San Francisco, California; and two sons who are dead; Lloyd Buzzard, who was killed in France in World War I, and Harry Buzzard who died four years ago.

Mrs. Buzzard, familiarly known to her friends and neighbors as "Granny," was the youngest of a family of seven. Her oldest brother, she says, was killed in the War Between the States. A few years after her brother's death her father was seriously ill, and as a consequence food was scarce. She and her two sisters, Laura and Carolyn, sighted a deer at a nearby salt lick, so they took an old musket they had in the home and with

Rodney Buzzard, Edwin Buzzard and Mrs. Brown McComb, all of Marlinton; Roy Buzzard, of San Francisco, California; and two sons who are dead; Lloyd Buzzard, who was killed in France in World War I, and Harry Buzzard who died four years ago.

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Being very "spry" for her advanced years, "Granny" still gathers the eggs, feeds her chickens, carries in wood and crochets beautiful scarfs and rugs. When visited by the Beckley Post Herald reporter she was knitting with four needles on a pair of long, heavy, white socks, which she says she is preparing for a Christmas gift.

"Granny" said she really enjoys the modern household conveniences available today, because at one time she did her cooking over an open fireplace and baked bread in a heater on the hearth. However, the lack of

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"Granny" said she really enjoys the modern household conveniences available today, because at one time she did her cooking over an open fireplace and baked bread in a heater on the hearth. However, the lack of conveniences has never bothered Mrs. Buzzard, nor has hard work prevented her from enjoying life to the fullest. "Many's the time," she said, "that I built fence, plowed corn or raked hay, cooked three meals a day, took care of my children in the day time, then when they were asleep I took the dogs and went coon or possum hunting."

The good health which Mrs. Buzzard has enjoyed is shown by her fondness for walking and out-door life. "Until a few years ago, if I wanted to visit my daughter, who lived seven miles away, I would pick up my knitting or crocheting, walk to her house and spend the day, then walk back home in the evening! When it comes to work, I'll take out door jobs any day," she said.

That "Granny" could not be classed as a weak member of the "weaker sex" was evidenced by her ability to shoulder two bushels of shelled corn or carry an old fashioned wooden barrel of flour on her back. To any member of the male sex who has tried to equal these feats, it will be recalled that this was no job for a weakling.

Mrs. Buzzard said she formerly enjoyed smoking a pipe, but has given it up lately.

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A member of the Huntersville
Methodist Church, "Granny"
reads her Bible daily. Her favor-
ite Scripture is the Book of Pro-
verbs.

When asked about her secret
for long life and good health,
Mrs. Buzzard said: "I attribute
my good health to so much out-
door exercise and the love and
guidance of God."—From the
Beckley Post-Herald, of Thurs-
day, November 25 1954

MISS BERTIE BISHOP

Miss Bertie Bishop passed away
Saturday morning at 7:00 o'clock
at the home of her sisters, Misses
Ray and Emma Bishop, 11 N.

Celebrates 94th Birthday

Mrs. Jennie Alice Buzzard, of Huntersville, quietly celebrated her 94th birthday anniversary at her home Sunday, November 21, 1954. She was remembered by her children and many friends, with four birthday cakes, candy, fruit, money, and a shower of birthday cards.

Mrs. Buzzard was born in 1860, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Alderman, of Huntersville. In 1887, she was married to Joe Buzzard, who is deceased. To this union were born seven children: Mrs. Howard McElwee, Colney Buzzard, Edwin Buzzard and Mrs. Brown McComb, all of Martinsville; Roy Buzzard, of San Francisco, California; and two sons who are dead; Lloyd Buzzard, who was killed in France in World War I, and Harry Buzzard who died four years ago.

Mrs. Buzzard, familiarly known to her friends and neighbors as "Granny," was the youngest of a family of seven. Her oldest brother, she says, was killed in the War Between the States. A few years after her brother's death her father was seriously ill, and as a consequence food was scarce, for and her two sisters, Laura and Carolyn, sighted a deer at a nearby salt lick, so they took an old musket they had in the home and with one shot Laura killed the deer and relieved the food shortage in the household.

Being very "spry" for her advanced years, "Granny" still makes the eggs, feeds her chickens, mends in wool and crochets beautiful scarves and rugs. When asked by the *Beckley Post-Herald* whether she was knitting with our needles in a pair of long-wool, white socks, which she says she is preparing for a Christmas gift.

"Granny" said she really enjoys the money brought in by numerous available today, because at one time she did her sewing work on open freights. The lowest found is a pound in the house. However, the lack of customers has since reduced the amount, and she has had to accept her fate regarding life in the future. "Granny's" life has been a long one, and she has seen many changes in the world.

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"The good health which Mrs. Buzzard has enjoyed is shown by her fondness for walking and outdoor life. "Until a few years ago, if I wanted to visit my daughter, who lived seven miles away, I would pick up my knitting or crocheting, walk to her house and spend the day, then walk back home in the evening. When it comes to work, I'll take out door jobs any day," she said.

That "Granny" could not be classed as a weak member of the "weaker sex" was evidenced by her ability to shoulder two bushels of shelled corn or carry an old fashioned wooden barrel of flour on her back. To any member of the male sex who has tried to equal these feats, it will be recalled that this was no job for a weakling.

Mrs. Buzzard said she formerly enjoyed smoking a pipe, but has given it up lately.

A member of the Huntersville Methodist Church, "Granny" reads her Bible daily. Her favorite Scripture is the Book of Proverbs.

When asked about her secret for long life and good health, Mrs. Buzzard said: "I attribute my good health to so much outdoor exercise and the love and guidance of God."—From the *Beckley Post-Herald*, of Thursday, November 25, 1954.

MISS BERTIE BISHOP

Miss Bertie Bishop passed away Saturday morning at 7:00 o'clock at the home of her sisters, Misses Ray and Emma Bishop, 11 N. Madison Street. **4-10-1954**

She was a daughter of the late Henry Harrison Bishop and Susan Snyder Bishop.

Miss Bishop was known by her many friends as Aunt Bertie and spent nearly all her adult life in the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Tynes.

She had long been a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Surviving besides the sisters with whom she had made her home during her illness, is a niece, Mrs. A. D. DeLongor, of Staunton.

A funeral service will be held Monday morning at 11 o'clock in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church conducted by the Rev. Dr. Richard H. Porter and the Rev. A. L. De Chast. Interment will be in the same place. **JOHN F. GRAMMEL**

Funeral service for Mrs. Bishop will be held Monday morning at 11 o'clock in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Esther Bostic
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.
Mrs. Esther M. Beard Bostic, 40, of White Sulphur Springs died Sunday in the C&O Hospital in Clifton Forge following an extended illness.

She was a member of the Pentecostal Holiness Church at Mitchelltown.

Surviving are her husband, Joseph F. Bostic, two sons, Joseph F. Jr., and Freddy A., both at home, and her mother Mrs. Georgia Beard of Hot Springs. She is also survived by four sisters, Mrs. Richard Mines and Mrs. Gladys Lindsay, both of Hot Springs, Mrs. George Frye of Paris, and Mrs. David Campbell of Flushing, N. Y., and two brothers, Abram T. Beard of Clifton Forge and Ben Beard of Staunton.

Funeral service will be held from the Pentecostal Holiness Church in White Sulphur Springs Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. with the Rev. D. J. Stacy, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Laurence Rogers. Interment will be in the Warm Springs Cemetery in Warm Springs.

Active pallbearers will be James Harris, Charles Harris, Myles Bittering, William Feury, Simon Nester, and Clarence Childers.

The body will remain in the Shanklin Funeral Home in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., until time for the service.

MRS. FRANK BOLTON

HARRISONBURG, Mar. 27 — Mrs. Cornelia C. Bolton, 59, widow of Frank Bolton, and a life-long resident of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, died at 11 o'clock Friday night at the King's Daughters' Hospital in Staunton.

Mrs. Bolton, who had not been well for several years, suffered a fall at the home of her son, James M. Bolton, in Staunton four weeks ago and had been a patient in the hospital since that time. **3-28-1954**

A daughter of the late Valentine Bolton and Mary Ann Bolton, she was born August 2, 1894, in Rockingham County and spent her entire life in the Mt. Solon, Pleasant Valley and Harrisonburg communities.

Her husband, Frank Bolton, preceded her in death January 1, 1945.

She is survived by, Mrs. Mary M. Bolton, of Staunton, and Mrs. J. A. Mundy, also of Staunton, eight grandchildren and great grandchildren. The funeral service will be held at the Harrisonburg First Presbyterian Church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Funeral service for Mrs. Bolton will be held Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the Harrisonburg First Presbyterian Church.

W. A. Barlow

William Anderson Barlow, aged 88 years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Allen Sharp, at Onoto, on Wednesday morning, January 18, 1955. He had been in his usual good health, but suffered a fall on Tuesday. On Friday afternoon the funeral was held from Edray Methodist Church. The ministers were Rev. E. H. Flaniken, Rev. G. S. Barrett and Rev. Don Taylor. His body was laid in the family plot in Edray Cemetery.

The deceased was a son of the late Henry and Nancy Cassell Barlow. Of his father's family there remain his brother, Dr. A. C. Barlow, of Marlinton and his sister, Mrs. Effie Peck, of Huntington.

He married Miss Ella Frances Silva, who preceded him 32 years since. Their sons are Glen and Ira, of Charlottesville, Virginia, and their daughter is Mrs. Allen Sharp, of Marlinton. His two grand children are Mrs. Tek Talmont, of New Burnswick, New Jersey, and William Barlow, of Charlottesville, Virginia.

Thus is noted the passing of a prominent and thoroughly good citizen. He retained his mental and bodily powers to a remarkable extent. A few weeks ago he was around and among his friends in town, and only last summer he made a public address of great interest at a large gathering in his home community. Peace to his ashes.

FRED B. BIRD

Fred Burnaby Bird, 69, of 380 Millwood Ave., Winchester, died

Burial will be in Thornrose Cemetery.

John A. Cleek

John Andrew Cleek, aged 73 years, died at the home of his sisters in Hillsboro early Tuesday morning January 29, 1952. He had been in failing health for many months.

As this paper is printed it is expected the funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon, with burial in the Harper cemetery on Knapps Creek.

The deceased was a son of the late Peter L., and Effie Amos Cleek of Knapps Creek. He was united in marriage to Grace Harper who preceded him. Their children were Mrs Hubert Criser and the late Mrs Claude Malcomb.

Of his father's family there remain his brother Ward, and his sisters, Evelyn Belle, Mabel Lillian, Annie May and Susan.

Miss Grace Carey.

Died, at Huntersville, W. Va.,
November 2, 1900, Miss Annie
Grace Carey, eldest daughter of
Jacob O. and Mrs Nancy H. Ca-
rey, aged 17 years, 8 months and
12 days.

The place of her nativity was
Frostburg, Maryland, and was
brought to Pocahontas County
when she was about a year old.
Her illness was typhoid fever of
malignant form baffling all avail-
able medical attentions and assidu-
ous exertions to overcome. Her
personal attractions, sprightly
manners and endowments of mind
and heart rendered her popular and
interesting with all her acquaint-
ances. Grace's dream of life, her
desires and aims were to be like
the nicest and best young people
of our society. She was blessed
with parents who sympathized
with her wishes and attempted all
in their power to help and encour-
age their daughter in her aspira-
tions. They spared neither pains
nor expense to afford their daugh-
ter opportunities to make the best
of herself in developing mind and
heart.

in their power to help and encourage their daughter in her aspirations. They spared neither pains nor expense to afford their daughter opportunities to make the best of herself in developing mind and heart. Pecuniary means earned in years of diligent industry and wise economy were lavished upon their daughter, and the results were satisfactory and very gratifying.

Last session she was a pupil of Dr Telford's school in Lewisburg and attracted the notice of her teachers and fellow pupils by her successful diligence in her studies and becoming deportment. Gracie took special interest in her religious concerns during a series of evangelistic meetings in Lewisburg while at school gave very satisfactory evidence of having given her heart to Christ and joined the Lewisburg Presbyterian Church. Truly there is something very sorrowful in the way that what promised to be such a beautiful and useful life should close so soon and so sadly.

It moves our deepest sympathies as we reflect how the

of evangelistic work in Lewisburg while at school gave very satisfactory evidence of having given her heart to Christ and joined the Lewisburg Presbyterian Church. Truly there is something very sorrowful in the way that what promised to be such a beautiful and useful life should close so soon and so sadly.

It moves our deepest sympathies as we reflect how the hopes, desires and aims of her worthy parents have been to all human appearances blighted and unrealized.

The love of her many friends was touchingly displayed by the profuse and appropriate floral tributes laid upon the grave, such as not to be often witnessed anywhere. This burial scene was very suggestive of Mrs Sangster's words, recited at the close of the memorial services in the church:

Might never wind of autumn
Or breath of frost unkind,
Might never aught to break or mar
Our bud of beauty find,

So praying, lo the Master
Reached forth his wounded hand.
Behold He saith, "It shall be safe
Where saints and angels stand.

"In mine own garden blooming
This plant of life shall grow,
Nor ever near its leaflets dear
Shall blast of harshness blow.

"I see the storms ye cannot.
Ah frail your faith must be,
If even with your loveliest flowers
Your hearts will not trust me."

Our garden place is lonely.
Though daisies gem the sod,
But our bud is blooming fragrantly
Upon the Mount of God.

Some day He'll lead us onward
And holding close his hand
We'll find and know our flower
again
In His immortal land.

W. T. P.

A. Robertson, John Gutshall, Norman Kramer

CAMPBELL--LOCKRIDGE

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Lockridge, Minnehaha Springs, Miss Mary Maude Lockridge and Boyd L. Campbell, at noon Wednesday, October 1, 1913, the Rev. Wm. T. Price, D. D. officiating minister. The attendants were Miss Mabel Moore, maid of honor and Glenn Campbell, groomsman. The ring ceremony was used. The wedding march was played by Mrs Elmer Moore.

The bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Lockridge and is a very attractive and accomplished young lady. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Price Campbell, of Highland county, and a young citizen of fine prospects. By this marriage is joined members of two of the oldest and most prominent families of the counties of Pocahontas and Highland.

Following the ceremony dinner was served to the assembled guests and in the afternoon the parties took the train at Marlinton for eastern cities. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will be at home at Mill Gap, Virginia.

Among those present were Mrs. Lillie B. Lockridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lockridge, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Moore, Misses Genevieve McClinton, Mabel Moore, Margaret, Elizabeth and Lola Herold, Carrie F. Moore, Elna and Lena Campbell, W. Price Campbell, Roy Campbell, Lanty W. Herold, M. F. Herold, Winston Herold

COL. CLAUD CROZET

By Capt. W. H. Cobb in Randolph Enterprise.

This soldier and engineer was born January 1, 1790, at Villefrance, near Lyons France, and died in Richmond, Virginia, 1864. At the age of 14 he was admitted to the School of Technology in Paris; here he completed his military and engineering training, and was assigned a sub-lieutenant of artillery and the proceeded to Metz for the course given there for officers assigned to engineering and artillery. At the expiration of two years at this fortress he was commissioned a full lieutenant and assigned to Napoleon's headquarters near Vienna, and took part in the famous battle of Wagram in which the Austrians were routed and defeated and sued for terms July 1809.

During the next two years young Crozet reached his rank of captain, and received, at the hands of Napoleon, the cross of the Legion of Honor, and was assigned to the Imperial Corps of Artillery in the division of Marshal Ney, then preparing for the invasion of Russia. The disaster of Moscow forced the French to retreat. Captain Crozet commanding the rear guard, was captured, but fortunately fell into the hands of a Russian Prince, who sent him to his personal estate under escort, and with the Prince's family he remained two years, and until the fall of the French emperor. Captain Crozet reached Paris in 1814, and was by order of the king, granted the "Decoration De Lys" and restored to him his former commission; this he refused, thinking that he would seek a new country for his field of operation.

On March 20, 1815, and before Crozet had sailed for another country, he witnessed the return to Paris of Napoleon, his former idol, and was among the first to prepare for action and follow the Emperor in another campaign. This was the final campaign of Napoleon, and at Waterloo his power was ended.

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Memorial Tribute

About four o'clock Thursday afternoon, August 23rd, 1906, Mr Alvin Clark died at his residence near Hillsboro, in the Little Levels of Pocahontas County, W. Va. in the 74th year of his life. His parents were the late Sheldon Clark, Esq., from the state of Connecticut and Mrs Polly Clark, a daughter of Peter Lightner, one of the pioneers of Upper Knapps Creek, W. Va. Mr Clark married Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Josiah Beard of Locust, who survives him, along with a son Cameron Clark, and two daughters; Mrs Andrew Price at Marlinton, and Mrs T. A. Sydenstricker at the old home.

After much consideration on the subject of personal piety, our much lamented friend united with the Oak Grove Presbyterian church, in 1858, at which time Rev M. D. Denlap was pastor. In a brief while afterwards he was chosen a member of the board of deacons. For more than forty years he performed the duties of this important office with marked efficiency; though modest and retiring, yet his christian influence was realized as a power for good

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When such a person passes from this life it is an event of no ordinary import, and it awakens wide interest. His friends and acquaintances honored themselves, as well as his memory when they gathered at his home in such numbers, to mingle their prayers, their sympathies and their tears with his devoted, bereaved wife, and his affectionate children in the greatest sorrow of their lives. The writer of this memorial sketch has known Mr Clark from early boyhood, to advanced age, and is more or less familiar with his

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A weary path I've traveled mid darkness, storm and strife,
Bearing many a burden struggling for my life;
But now the morn is breaking, my toil will soon be o'er,
I'm kneeling at the threshold, my hand is on the door.
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—AP Photo

BIRTH OF COLT TO MULE BRINGS SUIT—This 20-year-old plow mule violated the laws of nature November 10 by giving birth to a horse colt on a farm near St. Martinsville, La., and has become the object of a \$50,000 suit. It was the third birth of a colt to a mule in veterinary history, according to a St. Martinsville veterinarian. Samuel Basil, farmer, claims he bought the mule last September from Acie Miller, livestock trader of St. Martinsville, and has filed the suit to regain possession of mule and colt. Miller took the mule and her offspring to his stables shortly after the colt was born. He claims he had only "loaned" the mule to the farmer.

...with joy to greet her
Where no farewell tear is shed."
W. T. ...

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MISS MOLLIE CAMPBELL

On the following day—Saturday—in the same community, Miss Mollie Campbell, a well-known and esteemed maiden lady, died at the home of her nephew, Mr E. K. Rodgers.

To many friends outside of her immediate family, the announcement of her death came as a surprise, because her serious state of health was not generally known.

She was a daughter of Samuel Campbell, deceased, and had a large relationship in Highland. Of her immediate family, four survive: Mrs Wm Rodgers, of Meadow Dale, Mrs Burns, of Tennessee and Messrs Caleb Campbell, of Fluvanna county, and Alexander, of West Va.

—She was a member of the Presbyterian church and was active and faithful in church work. The funeral, conducted by her pastor, Rev W S Trimble, took place Sunday morning, and her remains were laid to rest in the Campbell burying-ground at Mr George Dudley's.

the experience of the usual housekeeper. Her kindly spirit, her genial charity, her helpful interest in sickness and in suffering will be greatly missed in the community which had known her so long and where these virtues had been so long and so indiscriminately exercised. The writer was her pastor for about twenty three years and can bear testimony to her loyalty to her church and its ordinances and to the warm and cordial friendship which she ever gave him. He does not recall that he ever made a pastoral call when her Bible was not presented and he was asked to conduct worship; and it was from this Bible that he read portions of the Scripture in conducting her funeral. Although not now her pastor he was asked to return and pay this last tribute over his friend of long standing.

He will miss her as he returns to the community, but it would be very selfish to wish to keep our beloved ones and friends from the delights of the heavenly home just because they can minister to us in making earth a little brighter and life less burdensome. She has merited a well-earned rest. She has gone to other tasks and is expiating the promise, "His servants shall serve Him."

Mrs Lucy Curry.

On Wednesday morning, July 30, 1901, Mrs Lucy Curry, wife of Hon Wm Curry, of Huntersville, died after a tedious illness and intense suffering aged fifty-nine years. Her disease was cancerous affection of the throat complicated with tuberculosis tendencies, so malignant and rapid as to baffle the best available medical attention at home and abroad.

Mrs Curry by common consent was regarded as a model character in all the relations of life and her decease is looked upon as a calamity to her home and her neighborhood.

The late Mrs Kate Moore, of Knapps Creek, Mrs Mary McNeel, Academy, Mrs Lillie Wade, of Highland County, and Mr Sherman Curry, of Huntersville, are her children.

Mr and Mrs Curry were married about 40 years ago, and "she did her husband good and not evil" all those years, as he testified with a broken heart and flowing tears. He has no recollection of ever seeing her temper ruffled or hearing one unkind word spoken by her.

From her early youth she was a professing Christian and hers, to a remarkable degree, was the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. It is a most wonderful privilege to have lived a life like hers, to be a model pupil at school, a model daughter at home, during childhood and early youth, then an ornament to society as an attractive Christian young lady, then become a model mother and homemaker.

In her sweet earnest way she assured her husband who had been for so many years all the world, as it were to her. She testified there was nothing in her way between her and her Savior and there was nothing to be feared. Sweetly as a tired child falls to sleep in a loving mother's care, God gave this beloved daughter a repose in Jesus, calmed all fears, soothed all sorrowful regrets and called her to Himself when the supreme moment came. With the record of a life so pure and beautiful, and dying hours so calm and peaceful, no wonder husband, children, relatives and fondly attached friends

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SPECIAL SERVICES

Cass Presbyterian Church, March 20-25



George Bird Talbot, pastor at Swannanoa, North Carolina, will hold a meeting at the Cass Presbyterian Church, March 20-25.

Mr. Talbot was born in China, the son of pioneer missionaries. He received his education at Hampden Sydney College and Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary. After a short pastorate he went to China as a missionary in 1935. Except for the interruption of World War II, he served until 1949.

After returning to the United States, he has served a field at Blairs, Virginia, and is now at the Swannanoa Presbyterian Church in Asheville Presbytery, North Carolina.

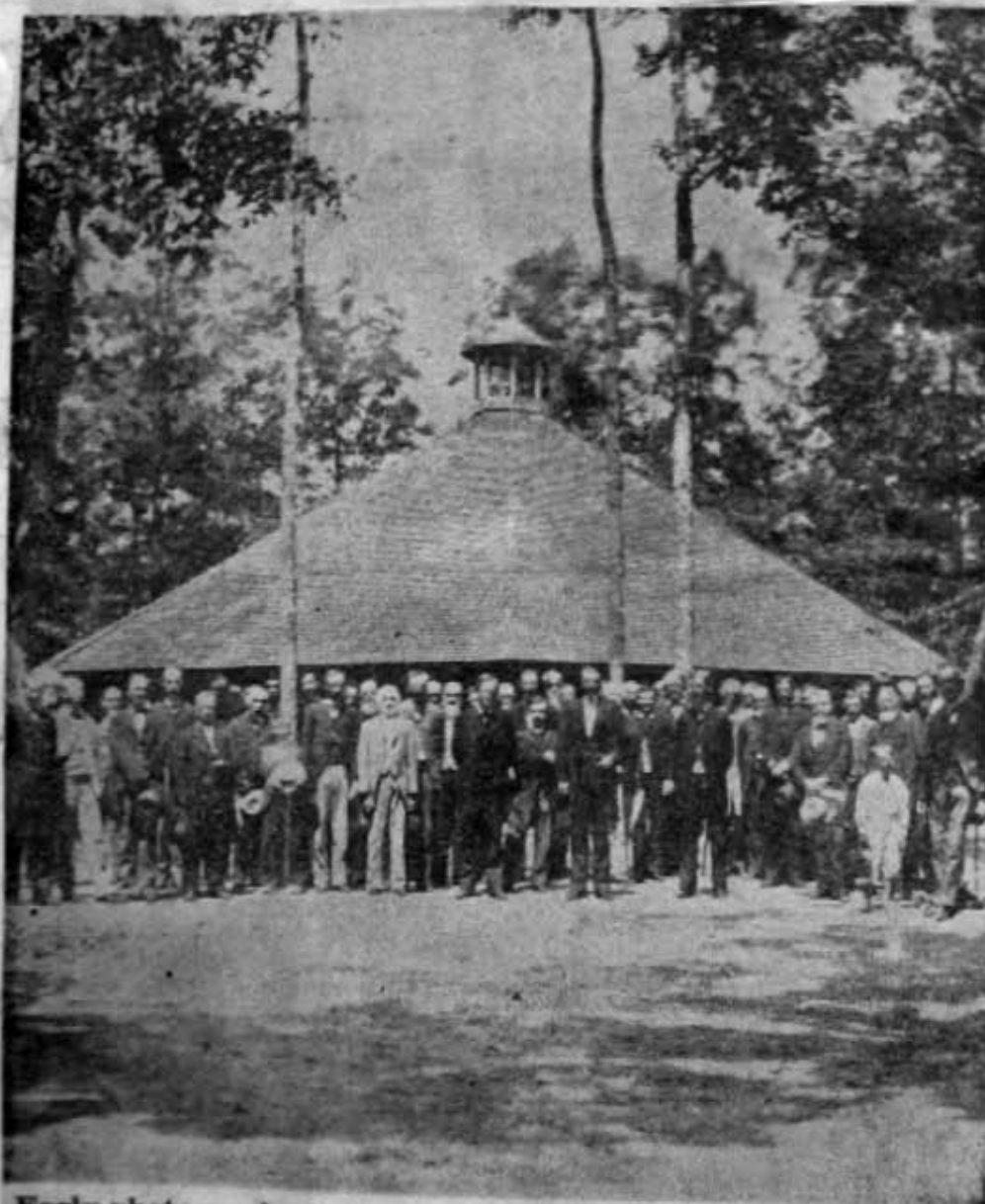


GEORGE BIRD TALBOT

Woodstock Christians Plan Diamond Jubilee Celebration

'Camp Meeting Time'

Northern Neck Residents Still Can Recall the Days
When Folks Gathered for Their 'Get-Togethers'



Early photograph of the tabernacle at Marvin Grove Camp.

By Miriam Haynie

Special to The Times-Dispatch

REEDVILLE, VA.—When katydids begin to sing and Concord grapes are turning purple, older generations of the Northern Neck still remember that these signals once heralded "camp meeting time."

At this season even the farmers and fishermen took time out to dress in their Sunday clothes and take their families to camp. Preparations had been going on for weeks in advance. Camp meeting was not only a religious meeting but a great "get-together" of all the people of the

Neck and their relatives and friends from Richmond, Baltimore, Washington and Norfolk. It was not only a time for religious inspiration but a time to mingle socially, a time to transact business, a time to have photographs made of the family, and even a time to have dental work done, for dentists brought along their foot-pedal drills and did a good business.

Three Annual Meetings

There were three annual camp meetings in the lower Neck: two Baptist camps, "Kirkland Grove," near Heathsville in Northumberland County, and "Wharton Grove," on

Two Men Killed At Appomattox; Slayer Nabbed

1935-
**One Was Married
To Daughter Of
Staunton Family**

APPOMATTOX, Feb. 26 (AP)—An Appomattox man early today shot and killed two men, police said, then fought a savage 90-minute gun battle with nearly 30 officers before he was wounded and captured.

Police said Frank Mayberry, 49, first shot his brother-in-law, then felled a physician who was called to the scene. Mayberry was charged with two counts of murder. He denied the shootings.

Authorities said they knew of no motive for the wild shooting spree, at the nearby south central Virginia village of Evergreen.

The dead were Jack Tucker, about 40, and Dr. David A. Christian III, about 34.

During the gun battle that followed the twin killings, police besieged Mayberry with hundreds of rounds of ammunition, tear gas bombs and flares.

Hit Four Times

Officers swarmed over Mayberry after he was toppled by four wounds from a shotgun blast fired by David T. Robertson, Appomattox county sheriff. Mayberry's wounds were not serious and he was held in the county jail here under heavy guard.

Vincent Spezzano, reporter-photographer for the Lynchburg News, questioned Mayberry as he was being handcuffed by police.

"I asked him why he shot Tucker," Spezzano said. "He denied shooting him. I asked him if he shot the doctor. He said he didn't shoot anybody."

State police gave this account of the incident near this small community where Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. U. S. Grant at the end of the Civil War.

Mayberry late last night entered the house where his sister, Mrs. Lillian Tucker, lived with her husband and Mayberry's aging mother. He shot Tucker, who sat dead on the back porch with

SPELUNKERS VIEW COLLINS' TOMB



TWO MEMBERS of a party of 55 men and women exploring Crystal Cave Kentucky, stop to look over the underground tomb of Floyd Collins who met death in 1925 while engaged in a similar subterranean adventure. Efforts to rescue Collins attracted national attention. The current Spelunkers, members of the National Speleological Society, plan to cover 40 miles of caverns. *(True Magazine Photo from International)*

MRS. W. C. CURRY

WILLIAM FLORENCE
COLLINS

BORN

JULY 20 1887

DIED

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Starting for camp was quite an undertaking. The usual procedure was to pack the wagon, or ox-cart, overnight so that the servant could get away early. Older children got up about four the next morning and after a sleepy breakfast crawled in the vehicle and wedged themselves between rockers, wash basins, kerosene lamps and suitcases packed with dresses with which big sister was planning to catch herself a beau. Later in the day the rest of the family would follow in the sully.

Along the narrow road the wagon lumbered, awaking rabbits and birds. They traveled through dim woods and across bottoms where ferns grew and the dampness felt good. Sometimes they paused to drink at a remembered spring. As the morning waned and the August sun blazed, the road turned to sandbeds. Other vehicles came out of the side roads and fell in behind or in front to form a sort of caravan. Finally the tall oak trees that marked the camp site appeared in the distance.

Often flying squirrels and lizards had to be chased out of the "tents" before the furniture could be arranged. Cottages were called "tents" from an earlier day when tents were actually used. At this later date the "tents" were frame cottages with porches. They were ornamented with gingerbread and painted or white-washed.

The camp grounds were cleared spaces in the middle of forests, perhaps selected to remind people that "the groves were God's first temples." The background of dark encircling trees heightened the effect of the quaint architecture. The setting was at the same time homely and dramatic.

At "Marvin Grove" the "tents" ran in a U-shape. At the upper end was the conical shaped tabernacle with its bell enclosed in a belfry on top. It dominated the encampment. Its benches were hard and fleas sometimes lay in waiting in the sawdust floor.

At the ends of the U were the frame hotels, open-air dining rooms and confectionery stands. During "camp meetin'" were hundreds of chickens gave up their lives right there in

cut from the ponds the Winter before or brought from Baltimore on the steamboat. Waiters learned their tricks in city restaurants and could fold a napkin to flare out of a tumbler like a white fountain.

Night time was youth time at the camp meetings. When darkness fell and the flares were lighted the encampment changed into a magical world. Under the canopy of stars the boys and girls "promenaded" around and around the tabernacle in the heavy dust twirling their rustic canes. They didn't mind the dust and perspiration on their new clothes. The roll of the preacher's oratory and the music that swelled out from under the tabernacle were but background accompaniments for them.

Multitudes came from all the region round about to hear the visiting preachers. The crowds grew larger as the week progressed until on the last Sunday there would sometimes be 5,000 people gathered together, overflowing the tabernacle and spilling out all over the grounds. Extra preachers were then pressed into service to preach in the horse lot and at other strategic points. But perhaps those who came to camp seeking peace found it more often in the early morning when sunlight slanted through the trees and the stillness was broken only by the bell, tinkling an invitation to Morning Prayer.

'Hallowed Ground'

For the 10 days that camp meeting lasted, the birds and insects and all the woodland creatures were pushed back into the woods and their noises were drowned by human noises. Then once again, after the last wheel had rattled away down the well-worn road and the last voice had sent back its last echo, the creatures ventured out again and nature began taking over for another year.

"Hallowed ground" are the words often used in the Northern Neck to describe the old camp meeting grounds. An increasing number of automobiles and a changing way of life ended "camp meeting days" in the Neck. In 1930 a forest fire swept away everything at "Marvin Grove" in a "blaze of glory," which many thought was a fitting end. A granite marker was placed among the great oaks in remembrance of "Marvin Grove."

ERNEST SLAVEN CAMPBELL

Ernest S. Campbell, 63, a native of Highland County, died at his home in Staunton, Va.

Flees To Police

Mrs. Tucker fled to Appomattox where she notified police. She called Dr. Christian.

The first officers to reach the Tucker home found Dr. Christian lying on the front sidewalk about 20 feet from the house. They said he apparently reached the door, was shot and staggered back to the spot where his body was found.

Sheriff Robertson arrived at the scene about this time. As he approached the house, a barrage of shots struck his car. He took cover and began firing at Mayberry, who ran from the house and hid behind a nearby garage.

All available state troopers were called and, between rounds of gunfire, they began lobbing tear gas bombs toward Mayberry's hiding place. Finding the tear gas ineffective, they used flares to light up the area as Mayberry darted from one place to another behind the garage.

Robertson said Mayberry cursed the officers, screamed he would kill them all if they came near him, then called out he was hurt. He fell to the ground and the officers, who had taken refuge behind a nearby railroad embankment, swarmed over him.

Police said Mayberry was armed with a .38 caliber revolver and a shotgun. They estimated he fired at them about 40 times.

Mrs. Edward James, Jr. of Staunton and Miss Evelyn Campbell of Richmond, and two sons, Lee Eugene of Philadelphia and William of Staunton.

Also surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Ruth A. Hagey of California and Mrs. Mary Taylor of Cleveland, O., and three brothers, Gay and Gay of South Charleston, W. Va. and Alexander of Akron, O.

Funeral services were held Tuesday in Dunmore, W. Va.

W. PRENTISS CAMPBELL

ROANOKE, Sept. 28—W. Prentiss Campbell, 70, died in a hospital here. 9-24-1934

He was chief rate clerk in the freight and traffic department of the Norfolk and Western Railway Co. here. He was a N and W employee for 50 years.

He was a charter member of the Raleigh Court Presbyterian Church and had served as elder and as treasurer of the church's Sunday school. He was also a Mason.

He was a son of the late Walter Price and Georgia Ball Campbell, former Monterey residents.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Lucy Thacker Campbell, Roanoke; a daughter, Mrs. John Bennett, Kingsport, Tenn.; two brothers, Raleigh Campbell, Elberton, and Andrew S. Campbell, Roanoke; and one son, Mrs. Mary Campbell, Roanoke. Mrs. Campbell was born in Roanoke, Va.

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He was the son of the late Luther E. and Mollie Benson Campbell. He moved to Staunton six years ago from Dunmore, W. Va.

Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth Hiner Campbell, four daughters,

Flee To Police

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and one sister, Mrs. Lillian Carver, Roanoke. Four grandchildren also survive.

Funeral services were held Saturday at Oakley's funeral home here, by the Rev. E. J. Intervent was in the cemetery, where services were conducted by Rev. E. J.

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away everything at "Marvin Grove"
in a "blaze of glory," which many
thought was a fitting end. A granite
marker was placed among the great
oaks in remembrance of "Marvin
Grove."

ERNEST SLAVEN CAMPBELL

Ernest S. Campbell, 63, a native
of Highland County, died at his
home in Staunton Sunday morning.

He was the son of the late
Luther E. and Mollie Benson Camp-
bell. He moved to Staunton six years
ago from Dunmore, W. Va.

Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth
Hiner Campbell; four daughters,
Mrs. Elvin McQuain of Baltimore,
Mrs. Charles Hite of Richmond,

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Sherman P. Curry

Sherman P. Curry, aged 89 years, of Huntersville, died on Thursday, November 25, 1954, after a long illness. On Sunday afternoon, his body was laid to rest in the Huntersville Cemetery, with Masonic honors. The service was held from the Huntersville Presbyterian Church by Rev. Ernest H. Flaniken and Rev Don Taylor.

The deceased was a son of the late William and Lucy Hill Curry. His sister is Mrs Mary McNeel, of Hillsboro. He never married.

The deceased was a man of large business interests as a farmer, stockman and banker. For many years Mr. Curry had been a member and an officer in the Huntersville Presbyterian Church. For more than fifty years he had been a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Covington, Tobe McClintic, Fish-
ersville.

Funeral services were conducted
on Monday, Oct. 5, at Oakey's Chap-
el. Burial was in the family plot in
Evergreen Cemetery.

Mrs. J. M. Cunningham

Mrs Cora Combs Cunningham,
aged 82 years, of Marlinton, died
on Monday afternoon, March 1,
1954. Some days before she had
suffered a paralytic stroke.

The deceased was a daughter of
the late Armistead and Hannah
Waugh Combs. She became the
wife of Dr. J. M. Cunningham,
of Marlinton, who preceded her
about fifty years since. Of her
father's family there remains her
brother, Jacob Combs, of Hills-
boro.

The funeral will be held from
Marlinton Methodist Church on
Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Interment in McLaughlin Ceme-
tery beside grave of her husband.

Liberty Church

Greenbank Presbyterian Church
By R. W. Brown

Dear Cal:

One hundred years ago, in the year of 1850, the members of the Greenbank Presbyterian congregation, commenced making plans and preparations for the erection of a new Presbyterian Church. The old original Presbyterian Church, known as the Deer Creek Union Chapel, was located in the Arbovale cemetery, just west of the Hannah Plat. The exact date of its erection is not known. There are some clues to substantiate the fact that it was erected about the year of 1806. The Presbyterian organization appears to be about the year of 1804, under the leadership of a Rev. Wm. Wilson from Augusta county. The last session held in the Deer Creek Union Church bears date of Oct. 6, 1850. It was situated off the road and not large enough to accommodate the congregation and they began to make plans for the building of a new Church and leave the Deer Creek church to its fate, having served its purpose for about half a century. The Arbovale Cemetery will be forever a monument for the existence of the Union Church.

On the 24th day of August 1850, Jane Arbogast, conveyed to the following board of Trustees: William Lightner, Robert D. McCutcheon, David W. Kerr, Paul McNeal, James Bruffey, George K. Kerr, Jacob Bible and their successors in office, 1 acre and 30 poles of land upon which was to be erected a Presbyterian Church. The local description given as being on the Huntersville road, adjoining the lands of David Maple, and the site selected being in the midst of a grove of white oak trees and the name to be Liberty Church.

Liberty Presbyterian Church was erected in the years of 1850-51. It has been handed down by tradition, that Patrick Bruffey owned the lumber for the church or donated the use of his up and down saw mill for sawing the lumber, and helped lay the foundation. The service of David W. Kerr, was secured to construct and erect the building. At that time, there were no planning mill and all the lumber had to be dressed by hand, and so the members of the congregation that were willing to donate labor to the church, were introduced to the mill about the same time when the lumber was abundant and the

Our American church architect tried to imitate European styles and decorate them after the fashion of Venetian palaces. In Virginia colonial days, churches were adorned with columns and porticoes of the ancient designers.

David W. Kerr, the master mechanic and architect of Liberty Church aimed to follow the colonial style of church architecture. The outside dimensions are near 36x45 feet and about 14 feet to the square or overhead ceiling. The framing is 4x8 studding, with 12x12 corner posts; rabbeted to receive the inside plaster and ceiling. The over-head joists are 8x10 timbers, hewn full length. An assemblage of heavy timbers, such as beams and kingposts and what not so combined to form a rigid truss in the roof. All frame work is mortised, tenoned and pinned with hardwood pins. Very few iron spikes are used in the frame work.

Outside appearance is Virginia colonial style, with four large columns supporting the projecting roof. The cornice is of quaint and massive construction, built up of heavy timbers.

The inside arrangement is with the old-time gallery; resting upon one large continuous beam, full width of the building. This beam is 8 inches and about two feet wide. The front of the gallery is panel-work of boards two feet wide, set between two supporting columns. It was the custom in early days to build galleries for the colored slaves, who would attend church. It has often been used for a Sunday School class room.

The first pulpit in the church was very high paneled with high massive lamp stands. Fifty odd years ago the old high pulpit was taken down and a more modern pulpit was built by E. M. Brown.

About the year of 1894 the Ladies Auxiliary employed Robert J. Brown and Robert L. Brown to build a belfrey on the church, which is patterned after Pallisers American Architecture.

Just a few years ago its walls were replastered; the floor replaced with fine hardwood. Four Sunday School rooms, with basement, have been erected, adjoining the old building. After the Sunday School rooms were built, the old sewing house was sold to Henry Kessler and moved away.

The Liberty Church was erected in the fall months of 1850 and the early months of 1851. The first session meeting held in the new church was on June 15, 1851. It was dedicated on October 11, 1851. Dedication sermon by Rev. B. M. Smith, text first verse of the 122nd Psalm. Rev. Wm. T. Price was one of the principal speakers of the occasion. Later, for many years, he was pastor of the church.

The Liberty Church has stood practically for 100 years, and is in a fine state of preservation. It has the appearance of standing another century, if the termites will stay out of the wood. The same old hinges on the doors are not rusty, and the latch string is still on the outside.

LIBERTY CHURCH MEMBERS OF 100 YEARS AGO

Benjamin Tallman, Andrew G. Mathews, Thomas K. Kerr, David W. Kerr, Robert D. McCutcheon, Nancy Cooper, Richard Hudson, Ann Kerr, Elizabeth McCutcheon, Mary Mathews, Solomon Conrad, Mary Conrad, Jane Arbogast, Anna Bruffey, Edwin Ervin.

Paul McNeal, Benjamin F. Ervin, James A. Ervin, Nancy McLaughlin, Margaret Bruffey, Mary A. Ervin, Jan Sheets, John Potts, Elizabeth Potts, Jane Buzzard, Sarah Bruffey, Huld Bradshaw, Martha Bradshaw, Priscilla Bruffey, Margaret Ervin, Polly Kerr, John Conrad, Nancy Tallman.

Rachel Wolfenbarger, Nelly Slaven, Samuel H. McCutcheon, Christiana Jane McCutcheon, Elizabeth Ervin, Mary D. Lightner, Elizabeth Kerr, Phoebe R. Kerr, Margaret D. Kerr, William Lightner, Elizabeth Curry, Calline Swink, Enos Swink, Elizabeth Kerr, Elizabeth B. Kerr, Nancy Kerr.

Jane Tallman, Robert Curry, Isiah Curry, Abigail Curry, Nancy Hartman, Nancy C. McCutcheon, Lydia Bird, Marietta V. Duncum, John A. Stulting, George K. Kerr, Mary Ann Kerr, Phoebe Ann Kerr, Jane Butcher, Felix Hul, Jane C. Galaspie, Wm. Byrd, Wm. I. Brown, Christena M. Brown.

Wm. Ervin, Martha Jane Revenor, Elizabeth S. Dunkum, John W. Logan, Frances E. Tumlinson, Julia C. Kerr, Sally Bible, Margaret Bible, Mary Jan Ervin, Martha Conamay, Matilda C. Craig, Caroline E. Warwick, Sarah Ann M. Kerr, Jacob Bible.

John B. McCutcheon, Wm. A. G. McCutcheon, Robert L. McCutcheon, Mary Ann Brown, Elizabeth S. McCutcheon, Mary Jane McLaughlin.

Liberty Church

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Frances E. Tumlinson, Julia C. Kerr
Sally Bible, Margaret Bible, Mary Jane
Ervin, Martha Conamay, Matilda G.
Craig, Caroline E. Warwick, Sarah
Ann M. Kerr, Jacob Bible.

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ARM OF
STONEWALL JACKSON
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FREDERICKSBURG—Few people know of this gravestone at the historic Ellwood House in Orange County about 15 miles from here. Nestled amidst a tangle of briars in a clump of cedars, the stone marks the grave of Stonewall Jackson's left arm. Jackson was wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863, and his arm was amputated that night. The 39-year-old Confederate general died eight days later after developing complications from the wound.

Centennial Churches

Baxter Presbyterian Church at Dunmore

On August 27, 1858, Baxter Church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The Dedication Sermon was preached by Rev. Charles C. M. See. His text was from Psalms 127:1: "Except the Lord build this house, they labour in vain that build it." The number of original communicants was sixteen and these sixteen were transferred from Liberty Church at Green Bank. The first Ruling Elders of Baxter Presbyterian Church were Robert D. McCutcheon and Robert Curry. Robert D. McCutcheon was for many years Clerk of the Session.

The architecture of the church is Virginia Colonial, with recessed entrance and large white columns. The original slave gallery remains intact in the interior. The original pews, with partition in center which separated the men and women of the congregation of so long ago, are still in use. Despite the demands of time upon this building, the addition of a modern kitchen, and basement with church school classrooms, the general appearance of the Church remains as it was over a hundred years ago. The chancel and the sanctuary of the Church have been changed hardly at all.

During the years of War between the States, Baxter Church was several times used as a shelter by troops of the Union

ard, Medical Missionary Korea since 1931. Another outstanding leader was C. Pritchard, Clerk of the Session and active in every phase of the Church's life from 18 until his death in 1936.

MRS. MABEL C. DOYLE
WAYNESBORO — Mrs. Mabel Campbell Doyle died at the Waynesboro Community Hospital at 12:35 p. m. yesterday (March 14, 1963).

She was born in Bath County, a daughter of the late Thomas L. and Virginia Kincaid Campbell.

She was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, a member of the Waynesboro Women's Home Demonstration Club and the American Legion Auxiliary.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. H. W. Roberts, Nellysford; Mrs. Charles R. Steele, Martinsville; Mrs. Jimmie Boyne, Waynesboro; five sons, E. H. Doyle Jr., Woodrow L. Doyle, James L. Doyle, all of Selbyville, Del.; Everette G. Doyle, New Orleans, La.; Nelson G. Doyle, Waynesboro; one brother, L. P. Campbell, Clifton Forge; one sister, Mrs. A. B. Sadler, Richmond; 12 grandchildren, 11 great grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held in the Memorial Chapel of the McDow-Tyree Funeral Home Saturday at three p. m., conducted by the Rev. Ralph Piland, with burial in Riverview Cemetery.

Active pallbearers will be H. J. Cline; R. A. Davis, H. A. Doyle, Jennings Miller, H. D. Hanshaw, and James Boyne.

Flowerbearers and honorary pallbearers will be members of the Men's and Ladies' Bible Classes of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Nelson B. Carpenter

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During the years of War between the States, Baxter Church was several times used as a shelter by troops of the Union Army. The interior of the building was somewhat despoiled by this use. It was not until around 1900 that the last of the damage was repaired.

Baxter Church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1908, when for the first time Greenbrier Presbytery met at the church. In 1958, during the 100th anniversary, Greenbrier Presbytery met there again.

Baxter Presbyterian Church has never been a church large in its number of communicants. Today there are about forty-five members. The most the church ever had was 90, but Baxter Church has always been a church of great influence upon its community and upon its sons and daughters who leave its rural setting to live and work in more populous areas. Among the more illustrious members of the church in the second half of the century is Miss Margaret Pritch-

the Memorial Chapel of the McDow-Tyree Funeral Home Saturday at three p. m., conducted by the Rev. Ralph Piland, with burial in Riverview Cemetery.

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Nelson B. Carpenter

HOT SPRINGS—Nelson B. Carpenter, 51, died Tuesday, April 2 in Community House Hospital at 6:30 p.m. following a short illness.

Mr. Carpenter was born April 24, 1911 at Hot Springs, the son of Russel D. and Flora Smith Carpenter. He was a partner of the Star Shoe Shop.

Other than his parents, he is survived by his widow, Mrs. Marie Carpenter; one son, Nelson, Jr., Ft. Bliss Tex.; one daughter Miss Elenor Ann Carpenter, at home; and one sister Mrs. Virginia Dare Ward.

A funeral service will be held Friday at 2 p.m. in the Virginia Chapel Methodist Church, with the Rev. Cleon Meadows officiating. Internment will be in the Warm Springs Cemetery.

Active pallbearers will be William Bonner, Carl Thomas, George Sampson, Richard Pery Arnold Woodson and Hal-ler Thomas.

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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1963

White Pole Meeting House

The Rev. Frank A. Johnson has completed and published a history of the White Pole Meeting House and it is now available for \$2 from members of the Wesley Methodist Church at Hillsboro and it will also be on sale at the Pocahontas Historical Museum. This book represents a tremendous amount of work—a labor of love for Mr. Johnson, I am sure, who is a former pastor of the Little Levels Charge. He has gathered in this book from many different sources the history of the pioneers of the Levels, John McNeel, and his building of the White Pole Church on Mount Tabor, and Charles and Jacob Kennison and other early settlers, recording the church records up to date of the continuing church organization at the Mill Run and Wesley Methodist Church. The paper bound history also has some interesting pictures

Lloyd M. Armstrong

Lloyd Marvin Armstrong, 53,
of Covington, and

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Centennial Churches

Oak Grove Church, Hillsboro

The first recorded reference to the Little Levels Church, now Oak Grove Presbyterian Church is dated October 21, 1788. The Porges, Wallaces and Beards from the Staunton area and McNeels and Kinnisons from the Winchester area were early church families.

Services were irregular until 1818, being held in the homes whenever a minister was available. From 1818-1887 stated supplies gave a definite proportion of their time. A Sunday School was begun in 1827 by Sampson and Nancy Edgar Matthews.

The "Brick Church" was erected in 1828 one mile east of Hillsboro on land granted by Col. William Porge, only known original organizer. It was then that the name was changed from Little Levels to Oak Grove. The church received its first pastor, Rev. Joseph Brown, in 1837.

Sherman Clark donated land in Hillsboro in 1880 where the wooden building was constructed, being torn down and replaced by the present brick structure, completed in 1911.

The thirty year ministry of Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker, 1875-1905, is the longest in the church's history. It encompassed razing the old log manse and constructing the present one in 1890 and the beginning of organized women's work in 1892.

The Ladies Missionary Society goal was \$24 yearly. Mrs. Carrie Stulting Sydenstricker, former member of Oak Grove, to use in her missionary work. The China she served has since been made famous through the books of her daughter, Nobel Prize Winner, Pearl Buck.

Under Rev. Jacob Johnson, 1905-1928, outposts were established at Beard, where a chapel was built in 1922, Caesar Mountain, and Seebert. The latter two have since been discontinued.

By 1940 when Rev. J. K. Fleming was called, membership exceeded 200. Mr. Fleming began the Lord's Acre Plan and compiled the church history.

Today Oak Grove Church and its Beard Chapel affiliate continue to exert a great influence on their members' lives.

The Hamlin Chapel or Old Log Church is located on Stony Creek, Pocahontas County, three-fourths mile south of the Old Pine Grove school house. Nearby is the dipping hole where many were baptized.

The church was built in 1835 upon land given by John Duffield. Unfortunately there are no record books available which verify the organization of the church, but it is agreed among the local residents that Hamlin Chapel was the first church established in the community. Names involved in the founding of the church include A. N. Barlow, John Duffield, and G. P. Moore, who later helped to establish the Edray Church. It is believed that Francis Asbury visited Hamlin Chapel as he made a trip through this section.

The church today looks much like it did in 1835 except that the high pulpit was moved out in 1919 because the people complained that it hurt their necks to look up at the minister. Cylinder type steps led up to the pulpit and the minister could be seen only when he stood.

The church has now been designated as a Methodist

Centennial Churches

Liberty Presbyterian Church

The Liberty Presbyterian Church congregation was organized on June 12, 1820, according to available records. The oldest existing Book of Sessions names the following persons as organizers: Joseph Wooddell, Sr., Joseph Wooddell, Jr., Daniel Kerr, James Cooper, Jacob Gillispie, John Slavens, William Tallman, Benjamin Tallman, and Richard Hudson. The first Presbyterian minister, as recorded was Reverend Aretus Loomis.

According to the records of the late Roscoe Brown, the Liberty Church was formed from an older Union Church which was organized about 1806. This earlier church, which stood on the present site of the Arbovale Cemetery, was a log building with a high pulpit built against the wall. The pulpit was reached by a narrow stairway as was the custom at that time. This church was abandoned after the present Liberty Church building was dedicated in 1851. Some of the material from the interior was removed by the Confederate soldiers in 1861 and used at Camp Allegheny.

In their eagerness to complete Liberty Church, the women of the congregation helped finish the lumber used in the seats and trim. These old hand planed seats, the original balcony and the six inch iron door key are still in use.

For more than 150 years this church has faithfully served the people of upper Pocahontas County through wars and depressions and years of growth and prosperity. Many dedicated leaders have served the church. One such person was the late Samuel Hannah, who until his death in 1921, served the church as Ruling Elder and Sunday School Superintendent for more than forty-five years.

MAJOR WILBUR L. BOWERS

A funeral service for Major Wilbur L. Bowers, 51, (USA-Ret) who died last Tuesday in Fort Belvoir hospital, were conducted Monday (June 3, 1938) in Bon Air with burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Major Bowers was a native of Bath County. He was born Dec. 13, 1911 near Hot Springs, a son of Elroy and Lydia Myers Bowers, and was educated in the Bath County schools. During a first term of service in the Army he was stationed in Panama and returning to service during World War II he served in the China-India-Burma Theatre. Later he served in Korea.

He had retired from service with the Quartermaster Corps as a major. Surviving are his wife, the former Geneva Morrison of Front Royal, a daughter, Nancy Lee who is a senior at Washington-Lee High School in Arlington, where the Bowers most recently made their home; a sister, Mrs. T. F. Leonard, Chula Vista, Calif.; a brother, Edwin Bowers, Marietta, Ga.; two half brothers, Brice Bowers of Washington and Jesse of Arlington, and his aunt, Mrs. J. P. Botkin of Mt. Sidney. Another daughter died in 1932.

While in Arlington, Major Bowers was associated with an auto sales agency and was assistant manager of a real estate concern.

He was a member of the Bon Air Baptist Church where he was superintendent of the Sunday school and president of the brotherhood in addition to holding other positions in relation to the church at the district and state level.

Mrs. Robert Carpenter died at her home on Jackson River Friday at the age of 48. Previous to her marriage she was a Miss Armstrong.

H. Bruce Slaven of the Harrisonburg Daily News Record and a former employee of the Recorder, was married to Miss Lottie Nieswander of near Harrisonburg yesterday at the United Brethren parsonage in Harrisonburg.

Laurence E. Curtis

CLIFTON FORGE—Lawrence Earl Curtis, 41, of Route 1, Clifton Forge, died in the C & O hospital after an illness of three months, on Sunday, August 14, 1938, at 9:35 a. m.

Mr. Curtis was born in Alleghany County, January 19, 1897, a son of the late Lawrence and Carrie Gilliland Curtis. He was employed as a brakeman in the C & O Railway Company and was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He was a veteran of World War I of the First Cavalry Division.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Betty Reynolds Curtis, and two children, Fonda Lynn and Timothy Lee, all at home; three sisters, Mrs. Frank Burrows, Winston-Salem, N. C., Mrs. Louise Kent, Bowling Green, and Mrs. Robert Downey, Route 1, Clifton Forge; two brothers, Thomas Y. Curtis, and Donald P. Curtis, both of Route 1, Clifton Forge.

A funeral service will be held Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. in the chapel of the Nicely Funeral Home with the Rev. Wendell K. DuBois officiating, assisted by the Rev. Wayne Moore and the Rev. Robert Hughes. Interment will be in the Advent Christian Church Cemetery.

Active pallbearers will be Marion Nicely, Paul Curtis, Arnold Morgan, Lloyd Madison, Clyde Reynolds, and Lawrence Bull.

JUNE 3, 1938

Miss Martha Wilson returned Saturday from Greenville, W. Va. where she taught the past session. Robert Steggett and son, Robert Jr., spent several days in the Valley this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Campbell of Richmond spent the past weekend at their respective homes at Meadowdale and Sunrise.

The Rev. Price Moore of Clifton was a weekend guest of the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Light of the Methodist parsonage.

Miller Wimer and Miss Mary Myers of Washington, D. C. spent last weekend with Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Arlie D. Smith and children of Morgantown, Va. visited his mother, Mrs. E. Swecker, recently.

F. A. Doyle, a lifelong resident of Valley Center, died at his home last Saturday morning. Mrs. Eugene Doyle, Valley Center, and Mrs. Smiley Williams, of W. Va.

James E. Botkin died Monday May 30 at Kings Daughters Hospital at the age of 78. He was native of the Soldiers' Home, Augusta Military Academy.

Centennial Churches

Oak Grove Church, Hillsboro

The first recorded reference to the Little Levels Church, now Oak Grove Presbyterian Church is dated October 21, 1788. The Poages, Wallaces and Beards from the Staunton area and McNeels and Kinnisons from the Winchester area were early church families.

Services were irregular until 1818, being held in the homes whenever a minister was available. From 1818-1837 stated supplies gave a definite proportion of their time. A Sunday School was begun in 1827 by Sampson and Nancy Edgar Matthews.

The "Brick Church" was erected in 1828 one mile east of Hillsboro on land granted by Col. William Poage, only known original organizer. It was then that the name was changed from Little Levels to Oak Grove. The church received its first pastor, Rev. Joseph Brown, in 1837.

Sherman Clark donated land in Hillsboro in 1880 where the wooden building was constructed, being torn down and replaced by the present brick structure, completed in 1911.

The thirty year ministry of Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker, 1875

The Hamlin Chapel or Old Log Church is located on Stony Creek, Pocahontas County, three-fourths mile south of the Old Pine Grove school house. Nearby is the dipping hole where many were baptized.

The church was built in 1835 upon land given by John Duffield. Unfortunately there are no record books available which verify the organization of the church, but it is agreed among the local residents that Hamlin Chapel was the first church established in the community. Names involved in the founding of the church include A. N. Barlow, John Duffield, and G. P. Moore, who later helped to establish the Edray Church. It is believed that Francis Asbury visited Hamlin Chapel as he made a trip through this section.

The church today looks much like it did in 1835 except that the high pulpit was moved out in 1919 because the people complained that it hurt their necks to look up at the minister. Cylinder type steps led up to the pulpit and the minister could be seen only when he stood.

The church has now been designated as a Methodist

Centennial Churches

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wooden building was destroyed, being torn down and replaced by the present brick structure, completed in 1911.

The thirty year ministry of Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker, 1875-1905, is the longest in the church's history. It encompassed razing the old log manse and constructing the present one in 1890 and the beginning of organized women's work in

The Ladies Missionary Society goal was \$24 yearly. Mrs. Carrie Stulting Sydenstricker, former member of Oak Grove, to use in her missionary work. The China she served has since been made famous through the books of her daughter, Nobel Prize Winner, Pearl Buck.

Under Rev. Jacob Johnson, 1905-1928, outposts were established at Beard, where a chapel was built in 1922, Caesar Mountain, and Seebert. The latter two have since been discontinued.

By 1940 when Rev. J. K. Fleming was called, membership exceeded 200. Mr. Fleming began the Lord's Acre Plan and compiled the church history.

Today Oak Grove Church and its Beard Chapel affiliate continue to exert a great influence on their members' lives

could be seen only when he stood.

The church has now been designated as a Methodist

Centennial Churches

Liberty Presbyterian Church

The Liberty Presbyterian Church congregation was organized on June 12, 1820, according to available records. The oldest existing Book of Sessions names the following persons as organizers: Joseph Wooddell, Sr., Joseph Wooddell, Jr., Daniel Kerr, James Cooper, Jacob Gillispie, John Slavons, William Tallman, Benjamin Tallman, and Richard Hudson. The first Presbyterian minister, as recorded was Reverend Aretus Loomis.

According to the records of the late Roscoe Brown, the Liberty Church was formed from an older Union Church which was organized about 1806. This earlier church, which stood on the present site of the Arbovale Cemetery, was a log building with a high pulpit built against the wall. The pulpit was reached by a narrow stairway as was the custom at that time. This church was abandoned after the present Liberty Church building was dedicated in 1851. Some of the material from the interior was removed by the Confederate soldiers in 1861 and used at Camp Allegheny.

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Old In their eagerness to complete Liberty Church, the women of the congregation helped finish the lumber used in the seats and trim. These old hand planed seats, the original balcony and the six inch iron door key are still in use.

For more than 150 years this church has faithfully served the people of upper Pocahontas County through wars and depressions and years of growth and prosperity. Many dedicated leaders have served the church. One such person was the late Samuel Hannah, who until his death in 1921, served the church as Ruling Elder and Sunday School Superintendent for more than forty-five years.

MAJOR WILBUR L. BOWERS

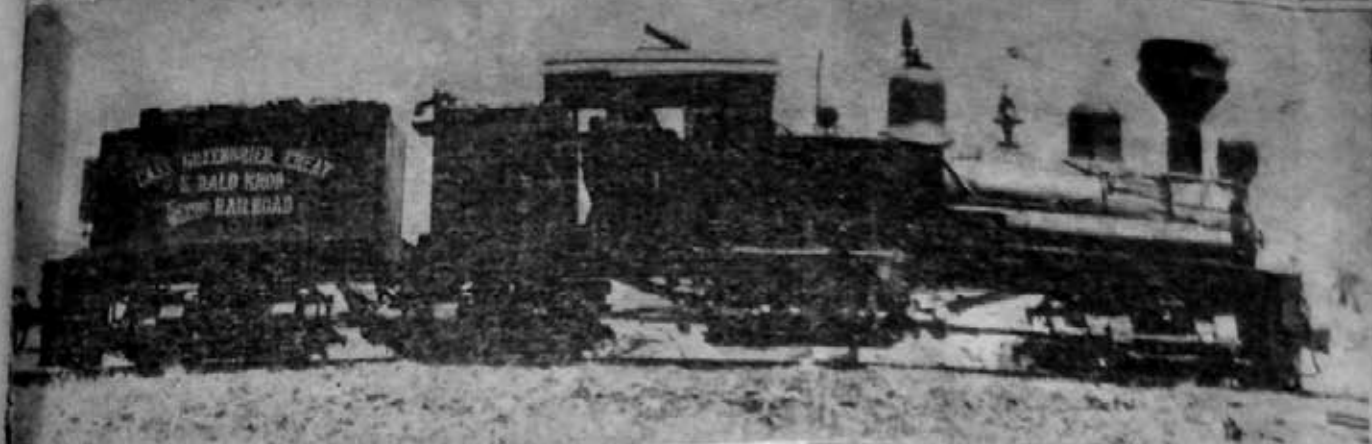
A funeral service for Major Wilbur L. Bowers, 51, (USA-Ret) who died last Tuesday in Fort Bel-

Laurence

CLIFTON F
Earl Curtis, 41,
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Mr. Curtis w
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Mrs. Betty Re
two children,
Timothy Lee,
sisters, Mrs.
Winston-Salem,
Kent, Bowling
Robert Downey



Cass Train

The Cass Scenic Railroad, long idle on its silent rails and steep mountain side, will roll again June 15. This announcement was made recently by Dr. Warden M. Lane, director of the Department of Natural Resources, who said that the initial run of the old line is scheduled for 10:30 a. m. Saturday, June 15 and would cover about four miles of the track.

After the initial run, the old line is scheduled for regular trips on the following Sunday, with no trips being made on Monday or Tuesday. Scheduling of all future trips will be on a five-day week basis, Wednesday through Sunday.

The eight-mile round trip on the scenic line should take approximately two hours, according to Kermit McKeever, chief of the Departments Parks and Recreation Division. McKeever said the trip would cover about one third of the line's length, and would provide riders with some of the most beautiful scenic settings to be found in the mountain

state. Tickets, he said, will be available at the Cass Depot at a rate of \$2.00 for adults and \$1.00 for children.

The Department of Natural Resources has made, and is still making, temporary repairs in order to get the line operable during the Centennial year. Although the ARA has approved a grant for the restoration and reconstruction of the old line as a scenic tourist attracting facility, the funds are not yet available for actual use on the project. Therefore, McKeever added, Department funds are being used to make temporary repairs in order to get the mountain climbing line operable.

Other spokesmen for the Department stated that the interest generated in the project would indicate a good attendance at the line's first day of running. Inquiries, they said, have been pouring in since the first announcement of the railroad's opening.

50 YEARS AGO

JUNE 6, 1913

A French car, the Peugeot, driven by Jules Goux, won the third annual 500-mile race at the motor speedway at Indianapolis.

The time was six hours, minutes and 33 seconds. Spencer Wishart, in a Mercer, an American car, was second, with Charles Merz, in an American Stutz, a close third.

A quiet wedding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pullin, Monterey, Tuesday evening united their daughter, Miss Beatrice, to David Samples. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. L. Lowance. The couple is visiting Washington on their honeymoon.

Miss Nellie Wagner, who has a position in Harrisonburg, is visiting her home on Strait Creek.

E. A. Wade of Valley Center came to town Saturday to meet Mrs. Wade, who has been visiting in Augusta.

A. B. Warwick of Charlottesville has been at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Paul Slaven, in Monterey, since last Thursday.

There will be a game of baseball this afternoon on the Monterey diamond between the Dayton team and a local nine of Monterey High School.

Robert Payne, editor of the Bath County Enterprise, died at his home at Warm Springs Monday night. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. O. Wilson, of Monterey.

J. P. Lunsford of Pompton Lakes, N. J. is visiting his former home here.

Hunter Shumate, who holds a position in the Capitol City, is home on a month's vacation.

Capt. S. A. Gilmor of Back Creek spent Tuesday night at Hotel Monterey, going on to San Francisco.

Sad Death

d 7-4-1921
The sudden and premature death of Miss Gladys Chestnut, which occurred on Monday morning at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chestnut, Mill Gap, came as a great shock to her family and friends. Death was due to blood poisoning and developed rapidly from a small boil or pimple on her temple. She was about 21 years of age. The oldest child of the home.

Funeral services took place Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, and interment in the cemetery.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 25, 1963

Mrs. Clara A. Busard

Mrs. Clara Adeline Busard, 84, died at 4:30 a. m. today in the home of a daughter, Mrs. Otis Wright, in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Busard was born Dec. 7, 1878, in Bath County, a daughter of the late Frank and Elizabeth Stephenson Carpenter. She was a member of the Calvary Christian Church, Covington.

Other than Mrs. Wright, she is survived by one other daughter, Mrs. Fred Stokey, 305 E. Arlington Ave., Covington; three sons, Rembert and Roy Busard, both of Philadelphia, Pa., and Clifford Busard, Baltimore; two brothers, Roswell Carpenter, Covington and Forrest Carpenter, Hot Springs; two sisters, Mrs. A. C. Folks, Covington, and Mrs. ...

MARRIED
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Wright announce the marriage of their daughter, Fannie Pearl, to Mr. J. Earl Carson on Wednesday, August the twenty-third nineteen hundred and twenty-two, Washington, D. C. At home after September 1st at Trimble's.

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Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honour preferring one another; not selfish in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord. (Romans 12:10-11.)

PRAYER: Dear Lord, with contrite hearts we implore Thy forgiveness for our weariness and our weakness in serving Thee. When worldly affairs obsess us and our Christian zeal burns low, may Thy Spirit grant us renewal. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

Cass Train

The Cass Scenic Railroad, long idle on its silent rails and steep mountain side, will roll again June 15. This announcement was made recently by Dr. Warden M. Lane, director of the Department of Natural Resources, who said that the initial run of the old line is scheduled for 10:30 a. m. Saturday, June 15 and would cover about four miles of the track.

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four times a week. After the initial run, the old line is scheduled for regular trips on the following Sunday, with no trips being made on Monday or Tuesday. Scheduling of all future trips will be on a five-day week basis, Wednesday through Sunday.

The eight-mile round trip on the scenic line should take approximately two hours, according to Kermit McKeever, chief of the Department Parks and Recreation Division. McKeever said the trip would cover about one third of the line's length, and would provide riders with some of the most beautiful scenic settings to be found in the mountain

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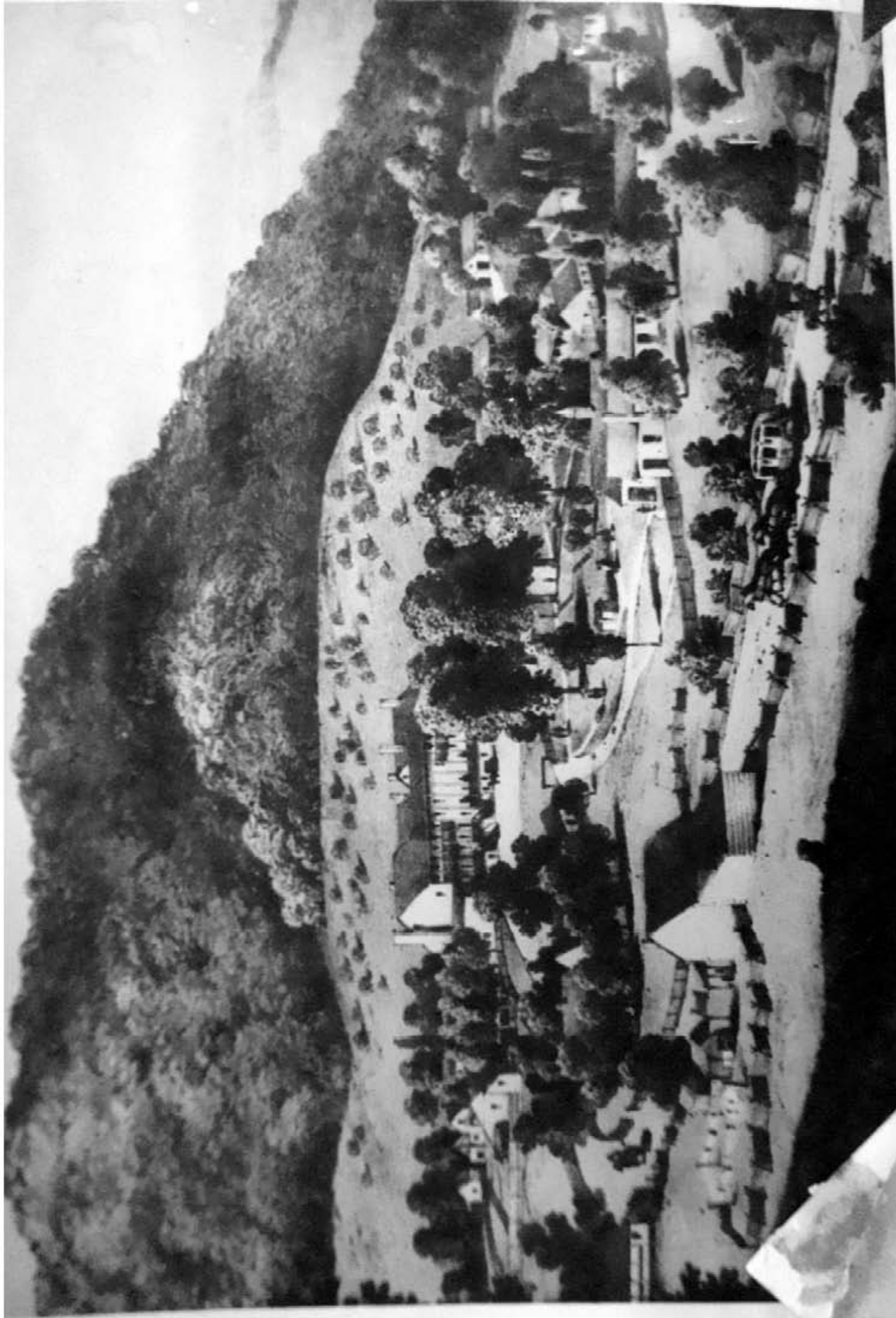
50 YEARS AGO

JUNE 6, 1913

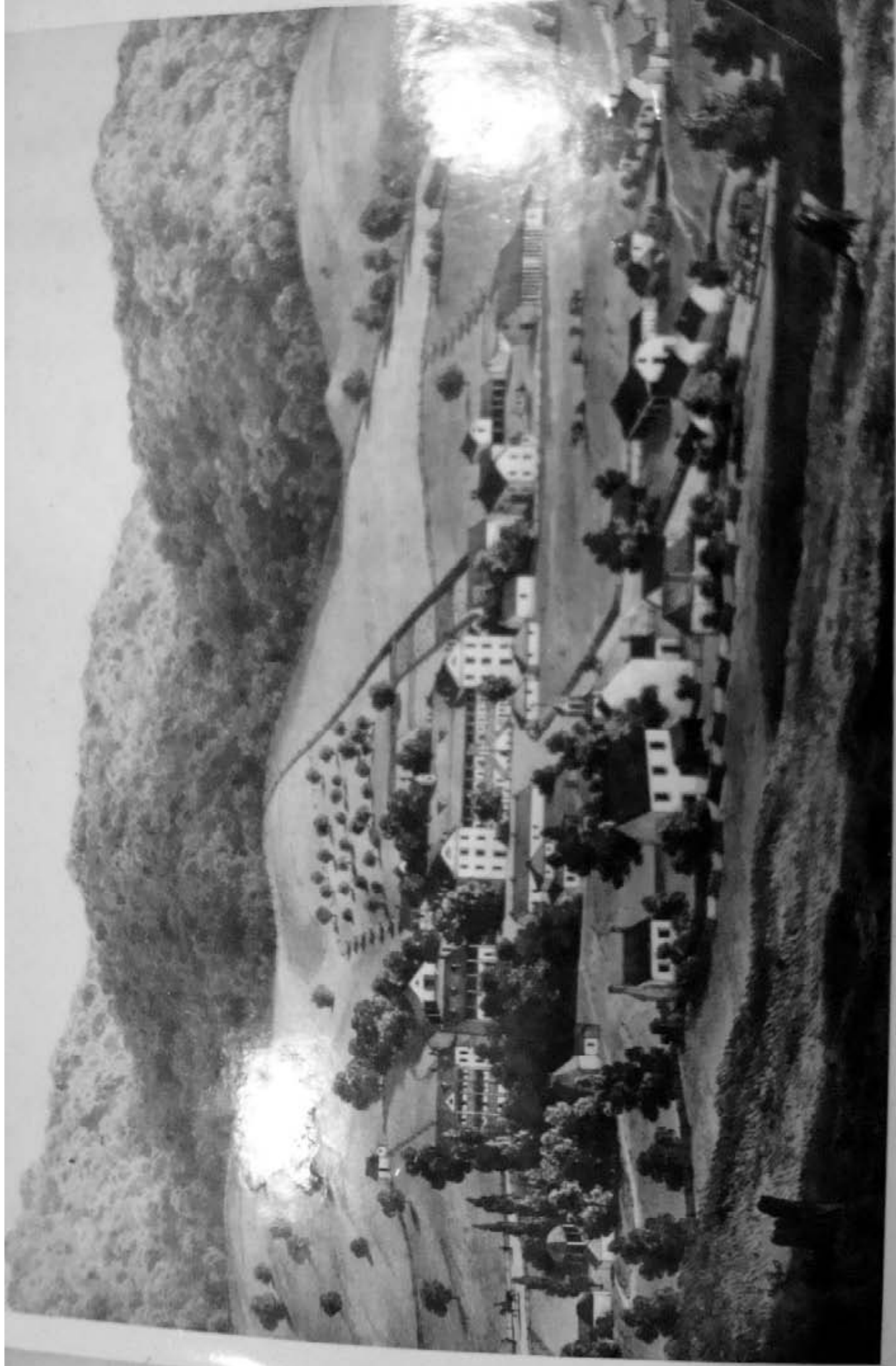
A French car, the Peugeot, driven by Jules Goux, won the third annual 500-mile race at the motor speedway at Indiar.

The time was six hours, minutes and 33 seconds. Spencer Wishart, in a Mercer, an American car, was second, with Charles Merz in an American Stutz.

THURSDAY



WARM SPRING S. OVER - 200 YEARS AGO.



WARM SPRINGS, VA - OVER 200 YEARS AGO.

LEGEND

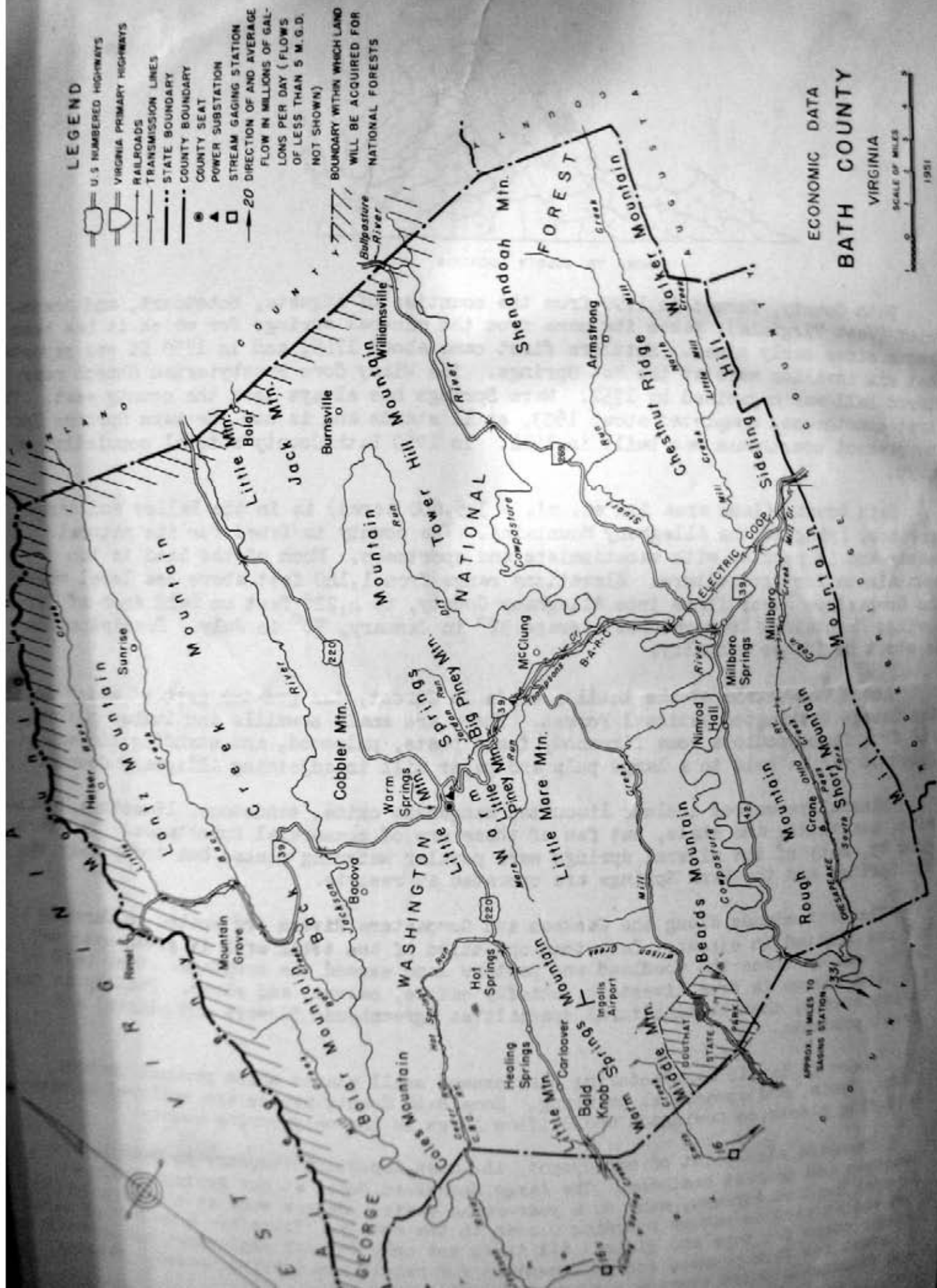
- U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAYS
- VIRGINIA PRIMARY HIGHWAYS
- RAILROADS
- TRANSMISSION LINES
- STATE BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- COUNTY SEAT
- POWER SUBSTATION
- STREAM GAGING STATION
- DIRECTION OF AND AVERAGE FLOW IN MILLIONS OF GALLONS PER DAY (FLOWS OF LESS THAN 5 M.G.D. NOT SHOWN)
- BOUNDARY WITHIN WHICH LAND WILL BE ACQUIRED FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

ECONOMIC DATA BATH COUNTY VIRGINIA

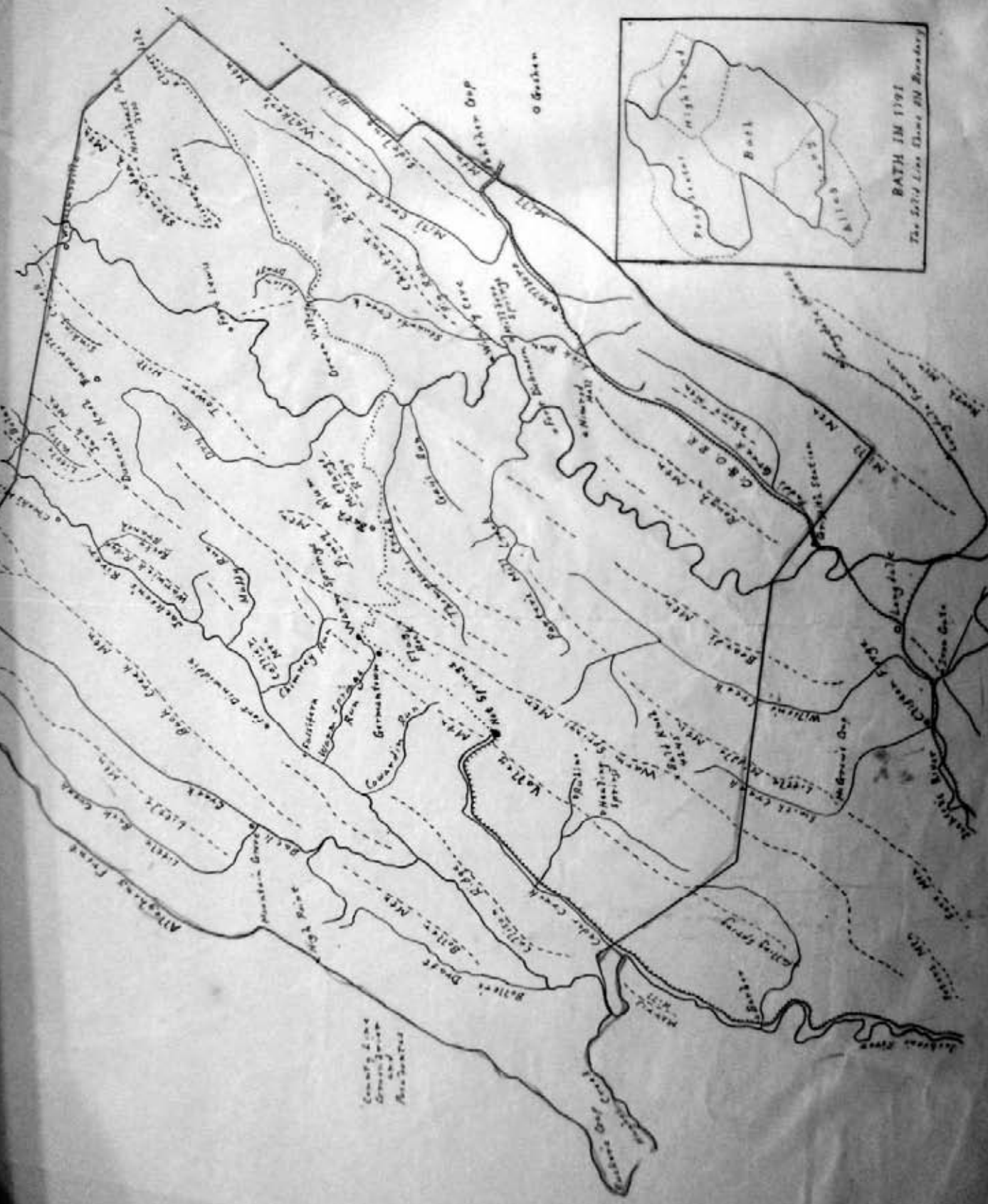
SCALE OF MILES

1951

DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

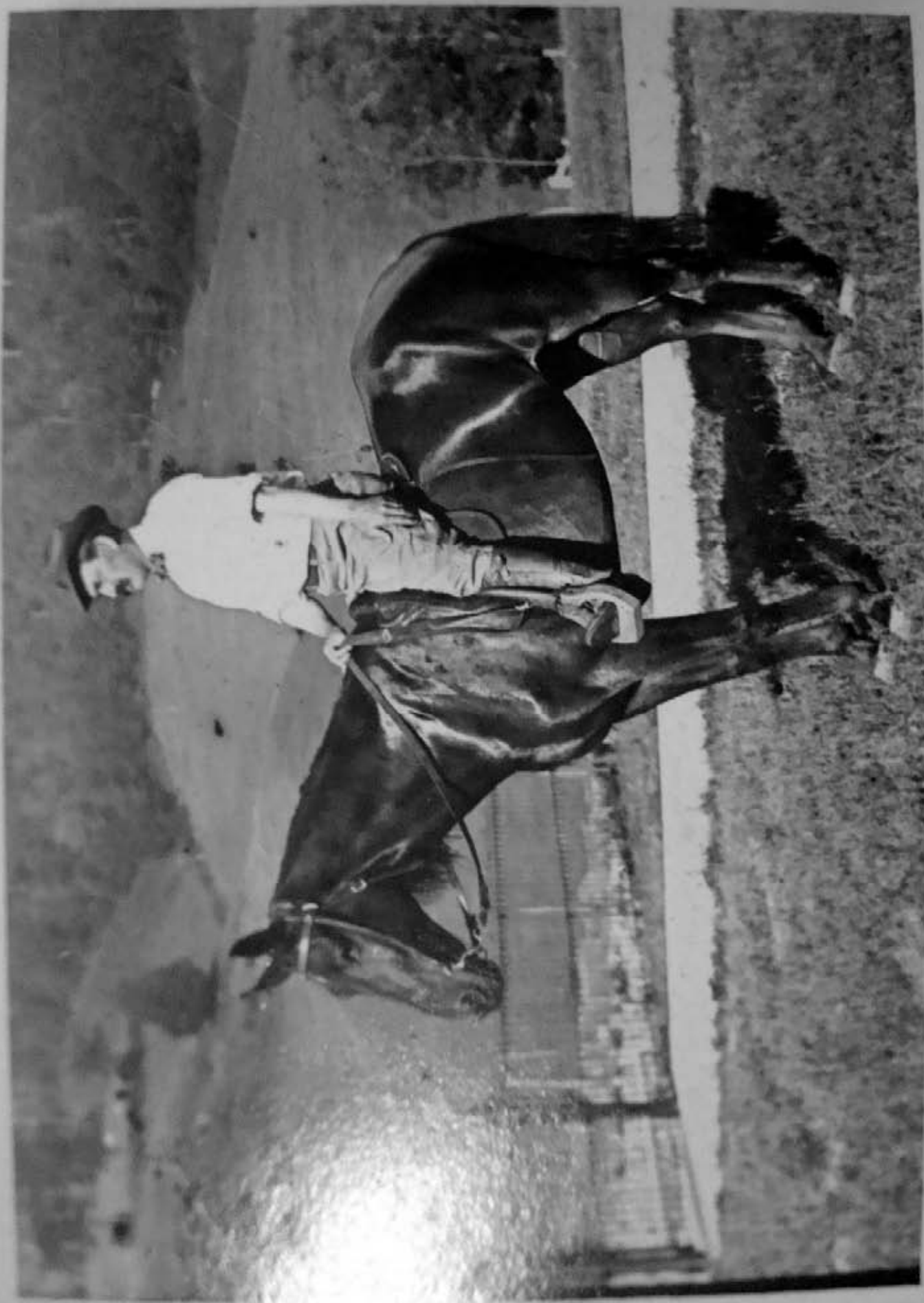


BATH COUNTY
VIRGINIA



County Line
Green Areas
and
Other Features







BATH COUNTY ENTERTAINMENT 4

Build in - 1915^③

HAN GILG INN
WATERS

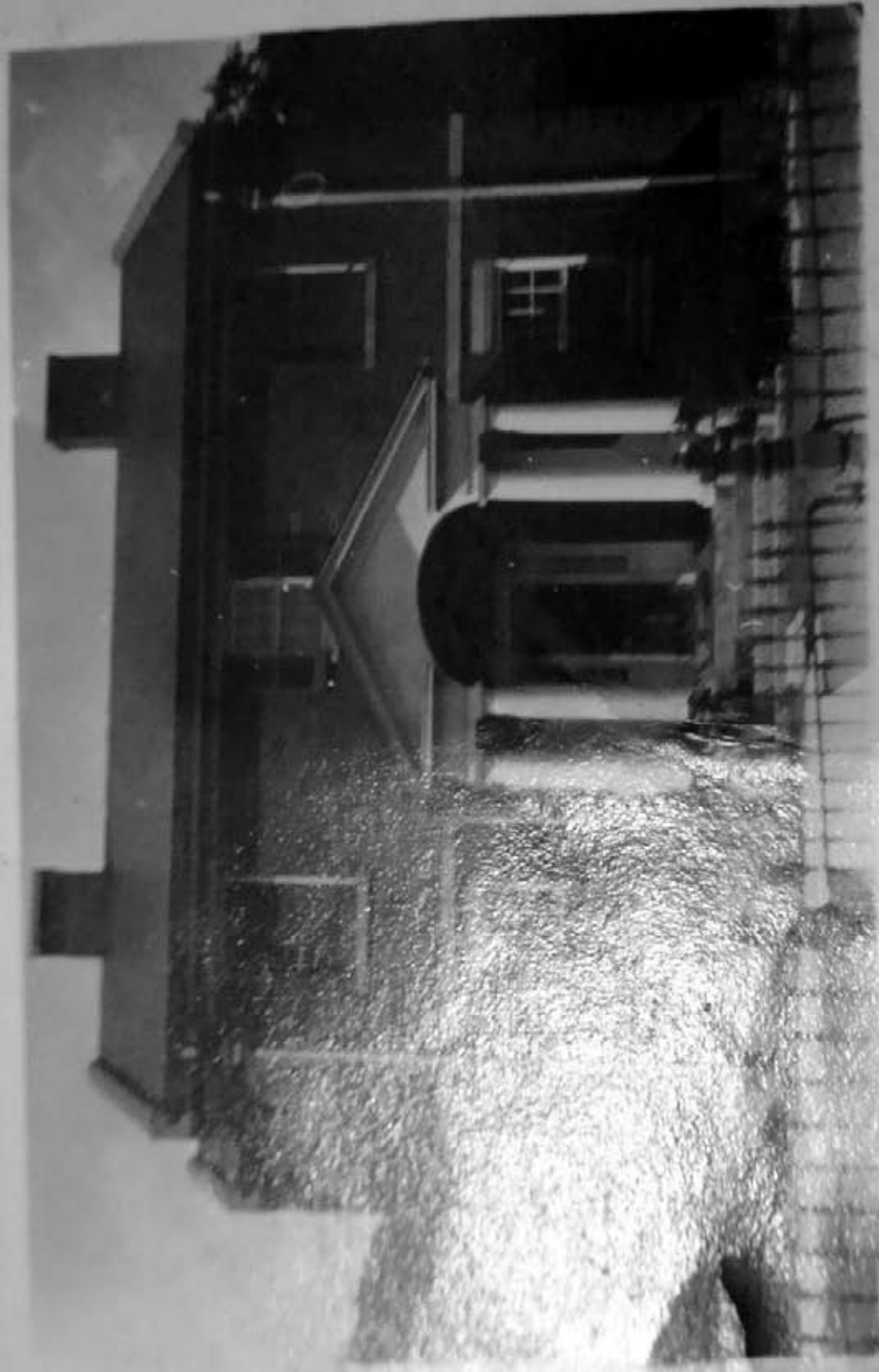
[illegible]

ADMIT ONE.

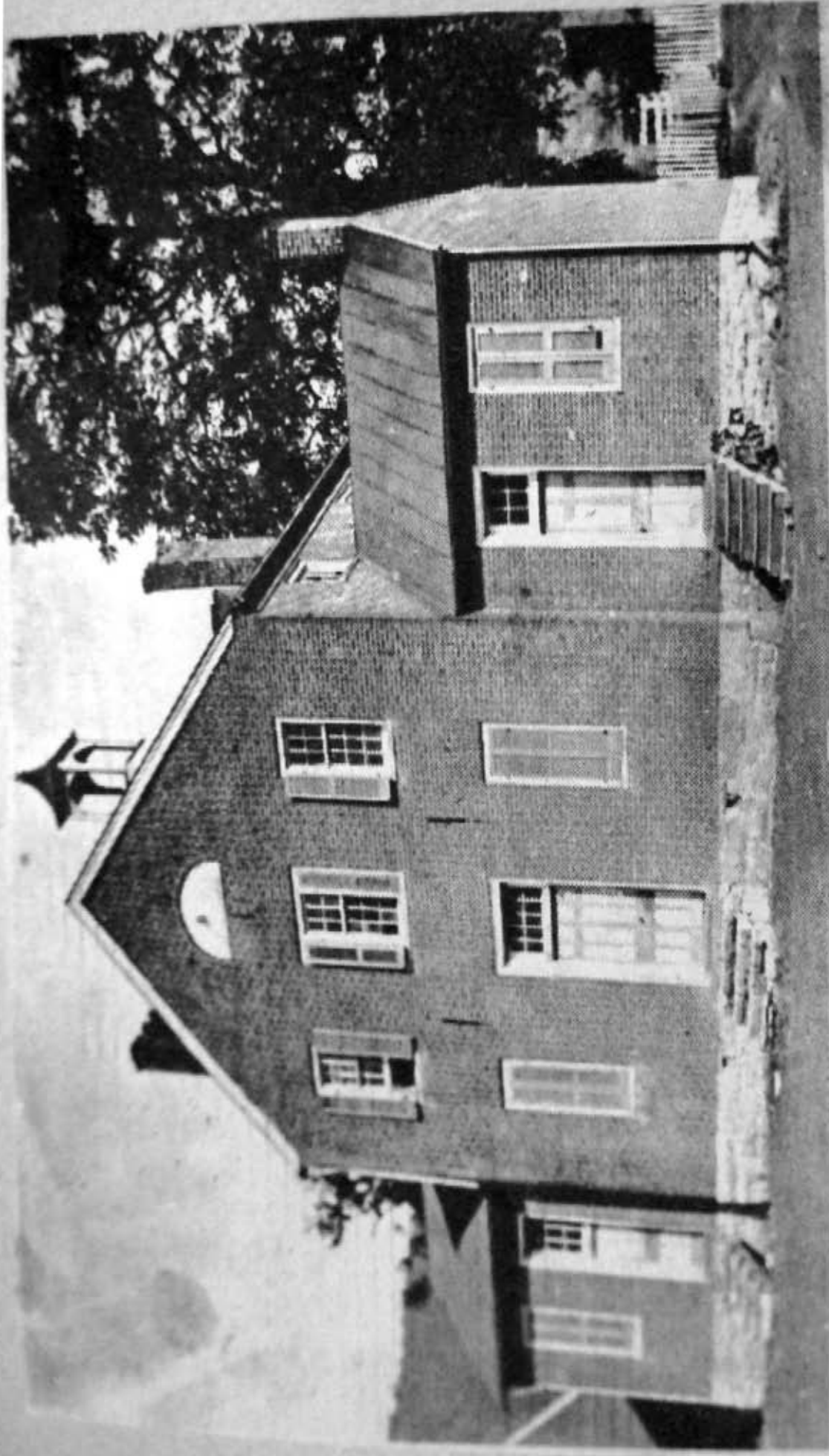
JOHN E. GUM, Sheriff.



MOMENT ON COURTHOUSE
YARD 1920



BATH COUNTY ZAIL
TODAY-1925

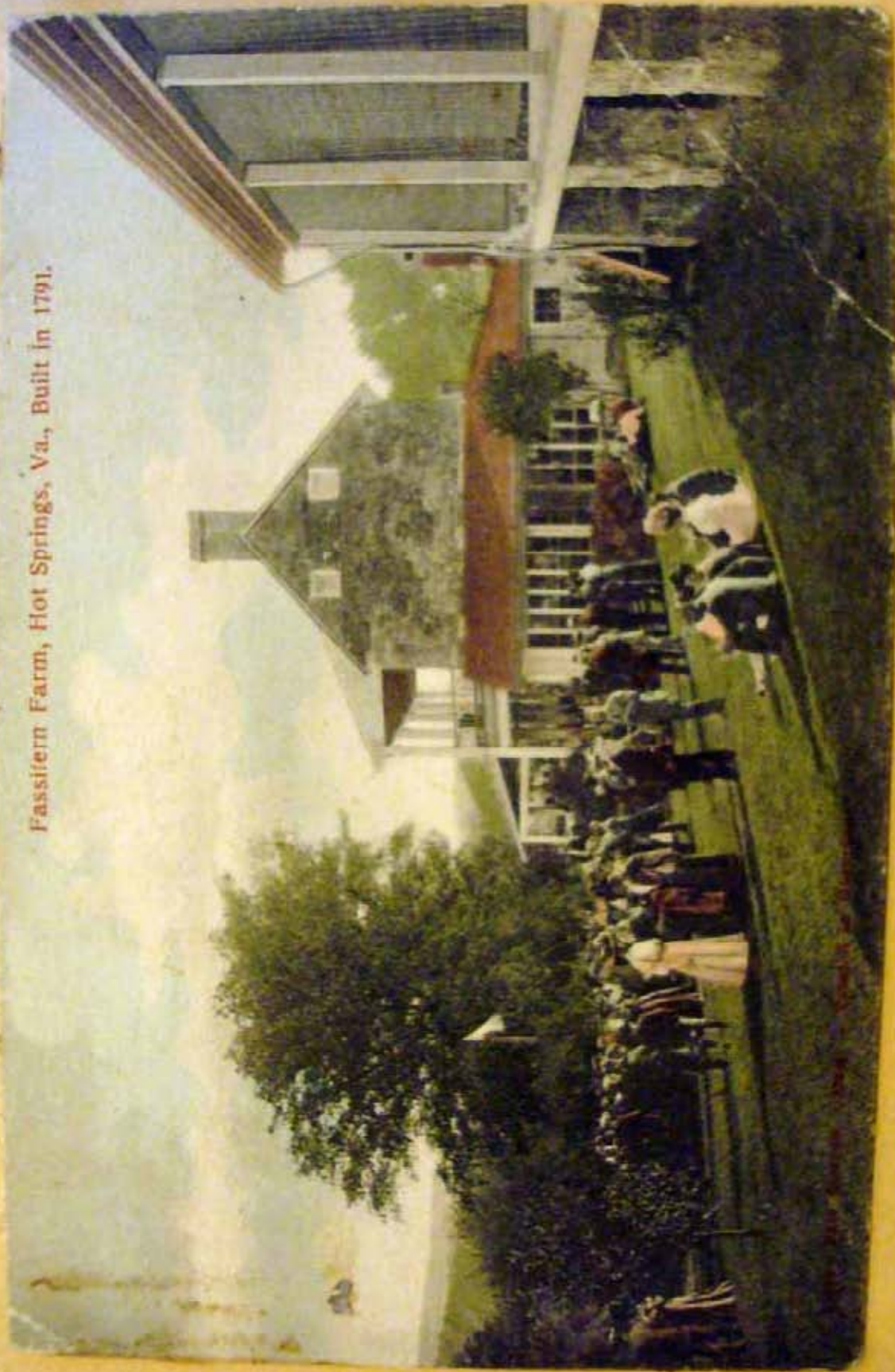


BATH COUNTY'S COURTHOUSE from shortly after the county was formed in 1790 until 1907, when it was moved to its present location, looked like this in 1897. The old building has survived as the Warm Springs Inn and as such, has become a Bath County landmark in its own right. The cupola and shutters are gone now,

while an enclosed porch shields the first floor. This old photo is from the collection of Miss Lucille Bonner and is on display at the Bath County Historical Society's museum on Courthouse Square in Warm Springs, open from 3 to 5 p. m. Fridays and Saturdays.

Built 1791

Fassifern Farm, Hot Springs, Va., Built in 1791.



YEAR-1900



Warm Springs, Va. Bath County Court House.

YEAR 1900 907-8



Your
Attention
is Directed to

The Celebrated & Renowned

WARM SPRINGS POOLS

which Have Become Famous as a

**CENTRE of HEALTH
and PLEASURE**

since the Recent Propitious Opening
of the Gentlemen's Pool

JUNE 1, 1761



NEW LADIES' POOL

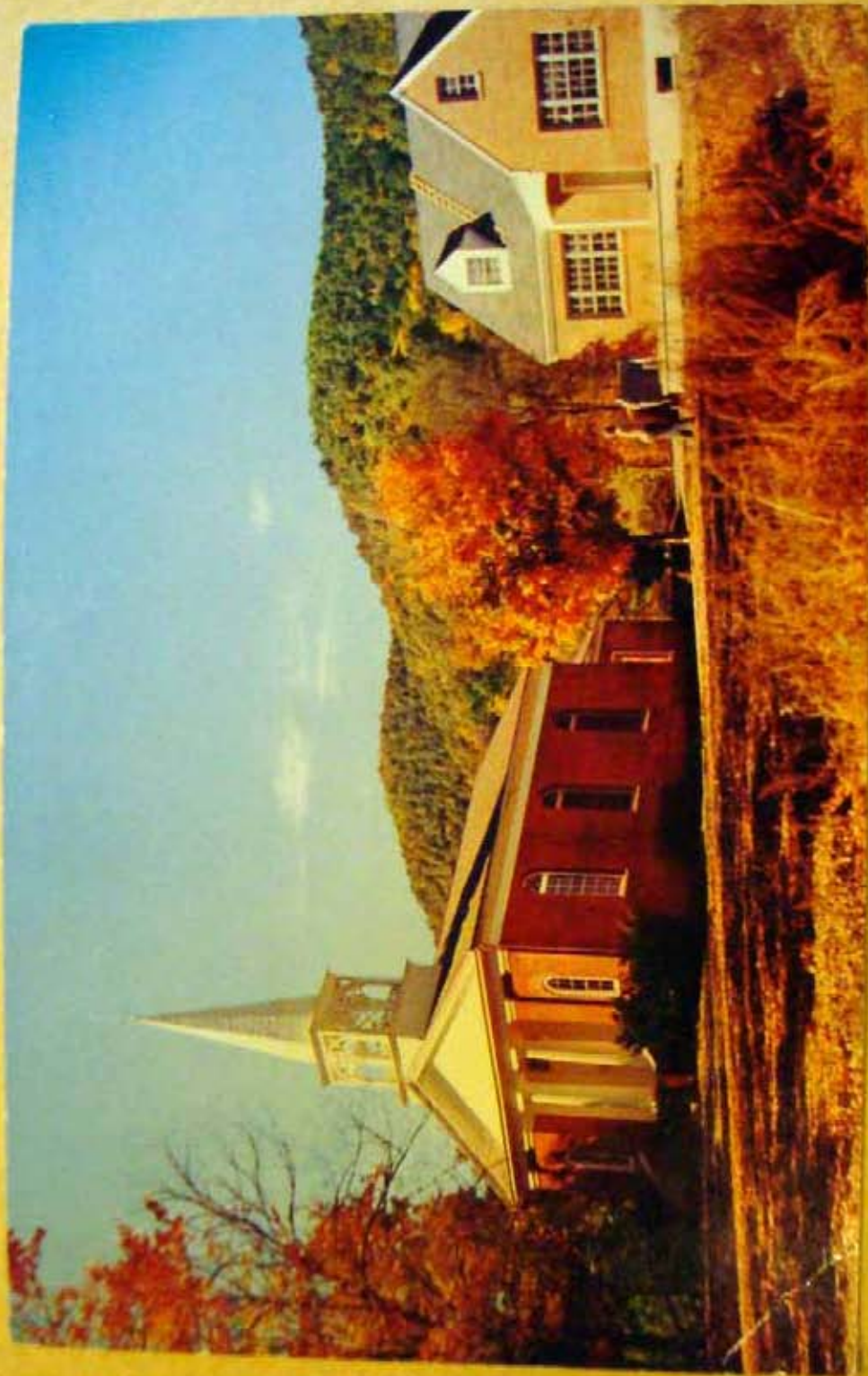
Catering to Gentlewomen
of Perception & Taste

JUNE 1, 1836





Built in 1824



Church Built in 1824 March 1955-



SCENIC BACOVA, PURCHASED BY MALCOLM HIRSH 1959

Hirsh Buys Bacova

By JOHNNY GAZZOLA

HOT SPRINGS — What drives a man to purchase a town?

Malcolm Hirsh, 37-year-old industrialist, who recently bought the village of Bacova, located in Bath County, thinks his answer lies somewhere between a fondness for the hamlet and a chance to better Bath County citizenry.

Hirsh's Bacova is every bit a full-fledged town resplendent with 43 houses, a church, a general store, postoffice, industrial building, school house, water and sewage system with a modern disposal plant, and numerous barns and garages. All of this is located on 122 acres of beautiful Bath County soil which is ideally situated for an industry.

Bacova has a unique history which begins with the name itself. The label Bacova is an ab-

breviation of Bath County, Virginia and in the 20's and early 30's the town was a thriving industrial village which specialized in the making of barrel staves to contain crude oil. The town was originally planned and built by the Tidewater Hardwood Company, a subsidiary to Tidewater Oil Company now controlled by the Getty interests. Bacova faded as an industrial village about 1933 when crude oil began to be shipped in metal containers.

Although the industry moved, many of the people stayed on, refusing to leave the beautiful Bath County mountains and streams. The people who remained found employment with Virginia Hot Springs Company, owners of the Homestead Hotel, and Covington, where many still work for Industrial Rayon and West Virginia

Pulp and Paper Company. Tibson Taylor, the unofficial mayor of the village, came here from Wise County in 1922. The industry moved but he didn't. Taylor assumed the position of chief engineer of the village in 1933, apostle still holds. This village, "he says, "is my life. The money I might have made is purely secondary."

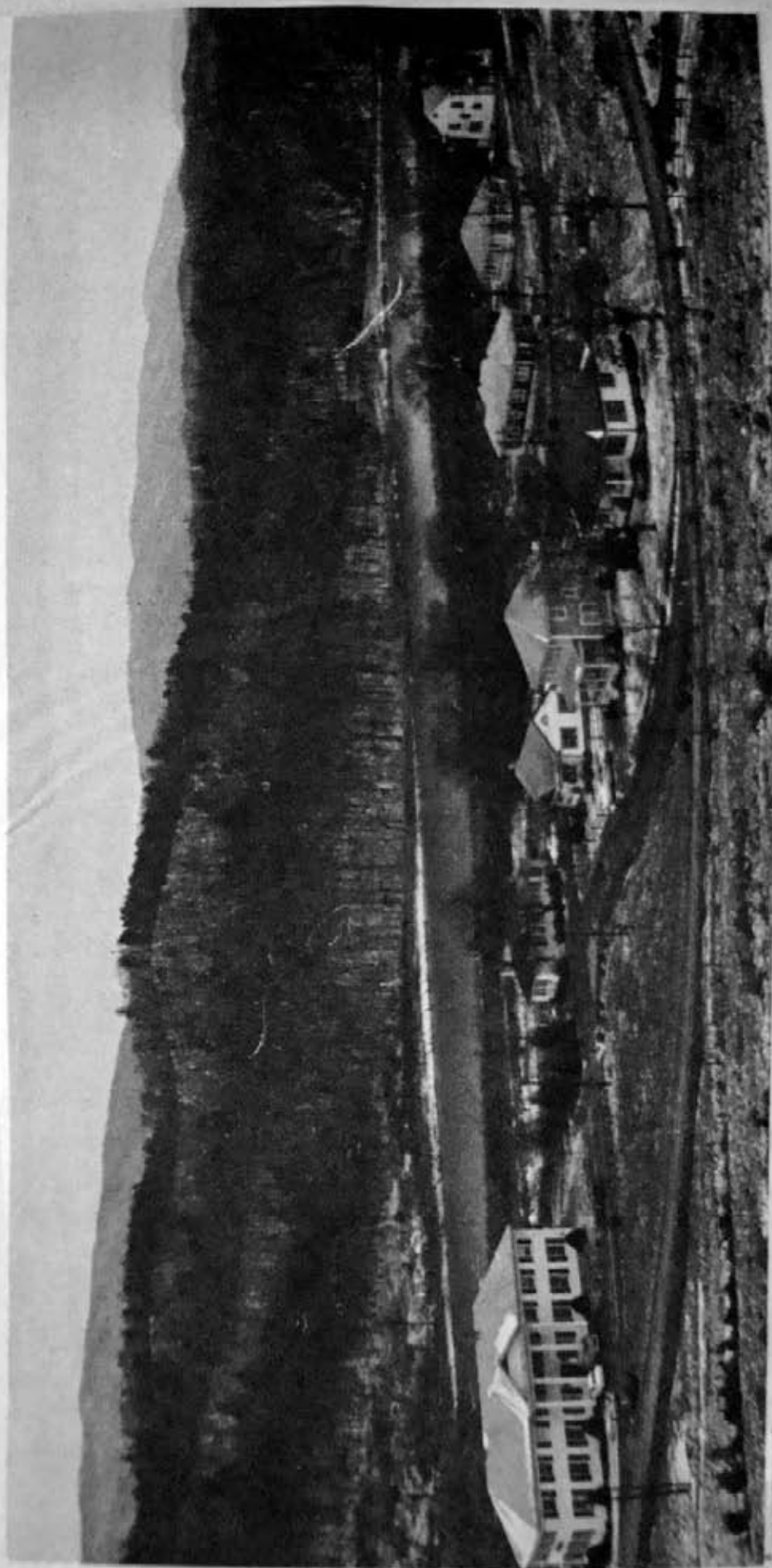
The town church is of the Presbyterian denomination and over the years the pulpit has been filled by various supply pastors. The present minister of Bacova is the Rev. Syngman Rhee, namesake of the Korean liberator.

Hirsh's family has many Bath County ties. Young Malcolm spent his boyhood barely two miles away from Bacova on his father's Meadow Lane Farm which specialized in the raising of thoroughbred hor-

ses. Many of his boyhood hours were spent in the village where he developed a distinct fondness for the town and its people. The boy became a man and Hirsh went to work for his father's world wide Lock Joint Pipe Company. But in Hirsh's own words, "No matter where I was on the globe the memories of my boyhood days in and around Bacova stayed with me. When I was presented with the opportunity of purchasing Bacova, I instructed my attorney and associate Erwin S. Solomon of Hot Springs to leave no stone unturned to complete the transaction."

Hirsh stated his prime motive in the purchase of the town is to attract an industry which might again revitalize the economic life of the village. The two hundred citizens fervently hope his plan succeeds.

Bacova had been established in 1921 as a "company town" by the Tidewater Oil Company for the production of staves for oil barrels, and Mr. Hirsh grew 'ond of the town after his father bought Meadow Lane Farm, near Bacova, to breed race horses.



LEFT: Bacova, as seen from a hill. The factory is the large building at left.



RIGHT: Glenn Williams the Guild's head of production and research.



ABOVE: Mrs. Gilmore works at a new design to be silk-screened.

RIGHT: Office Manager Glenn Williams looks into a mailbox, one of the Guild's products, out in front of the showroom in Bacova.



March, 1967



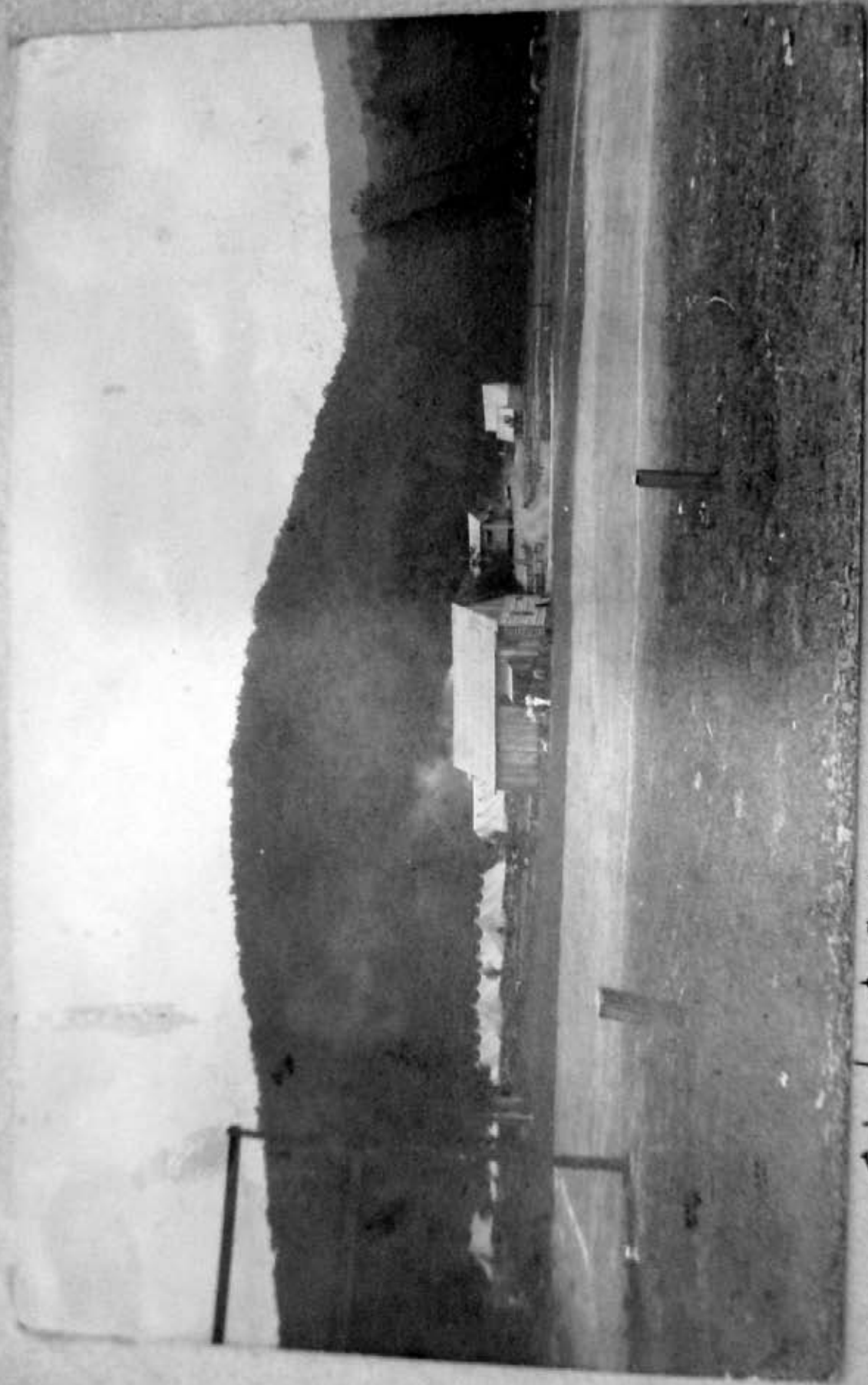
Bird's-Eye View of Golf Course and Hot Springs, Va., showing Homestead Hotel



66-0288



SKYLINE DRIVE - YEAR-1936



Old C.C.C. CAMP - YEAR - 1932

2861 - 1875 - 1933
CAMP - 1875 - 1933

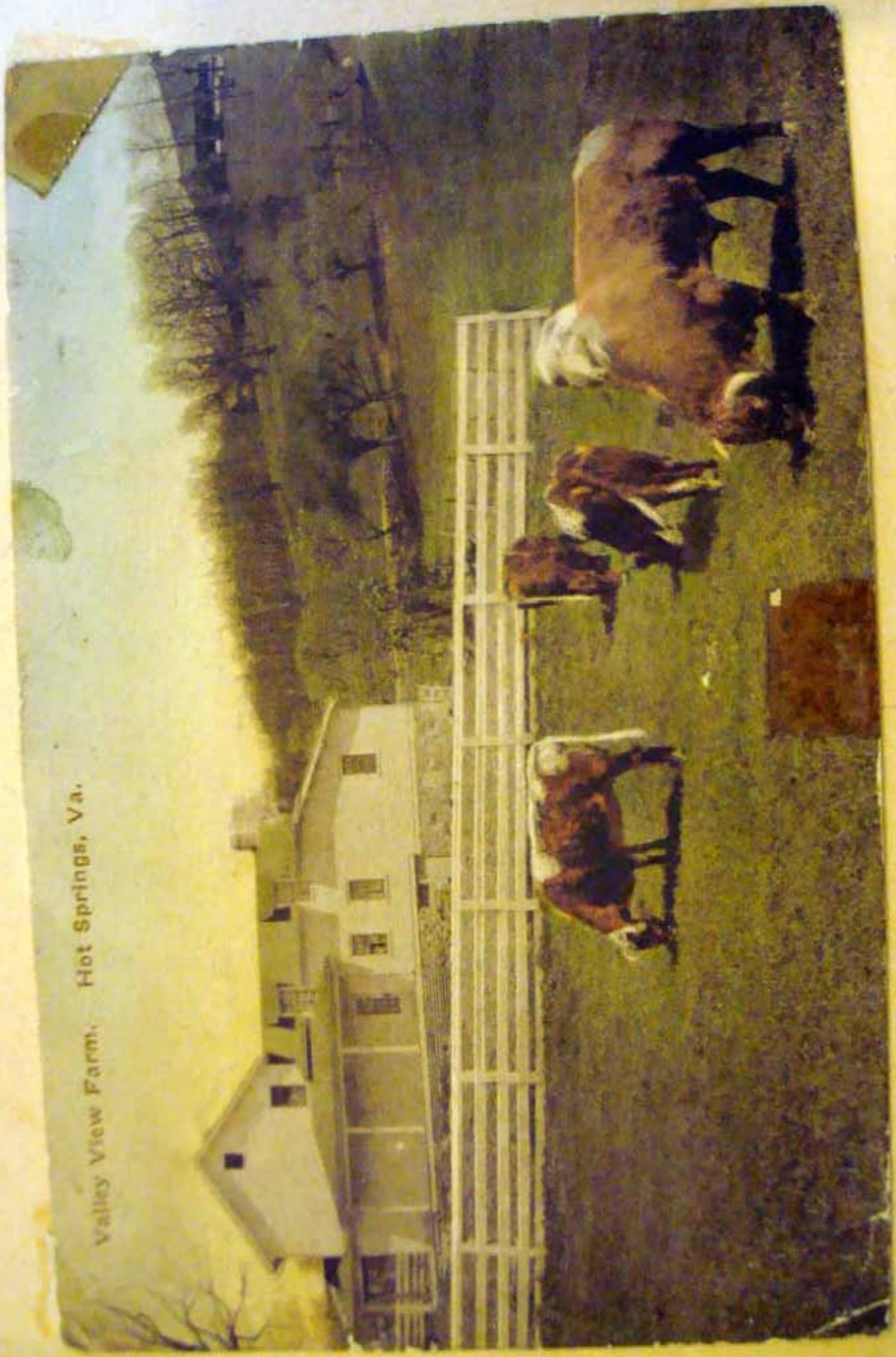




HOMESTEAD DAIRY AND HERD, HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

YEAR - 1920

Valley View Farm, Hot Springs, Va.



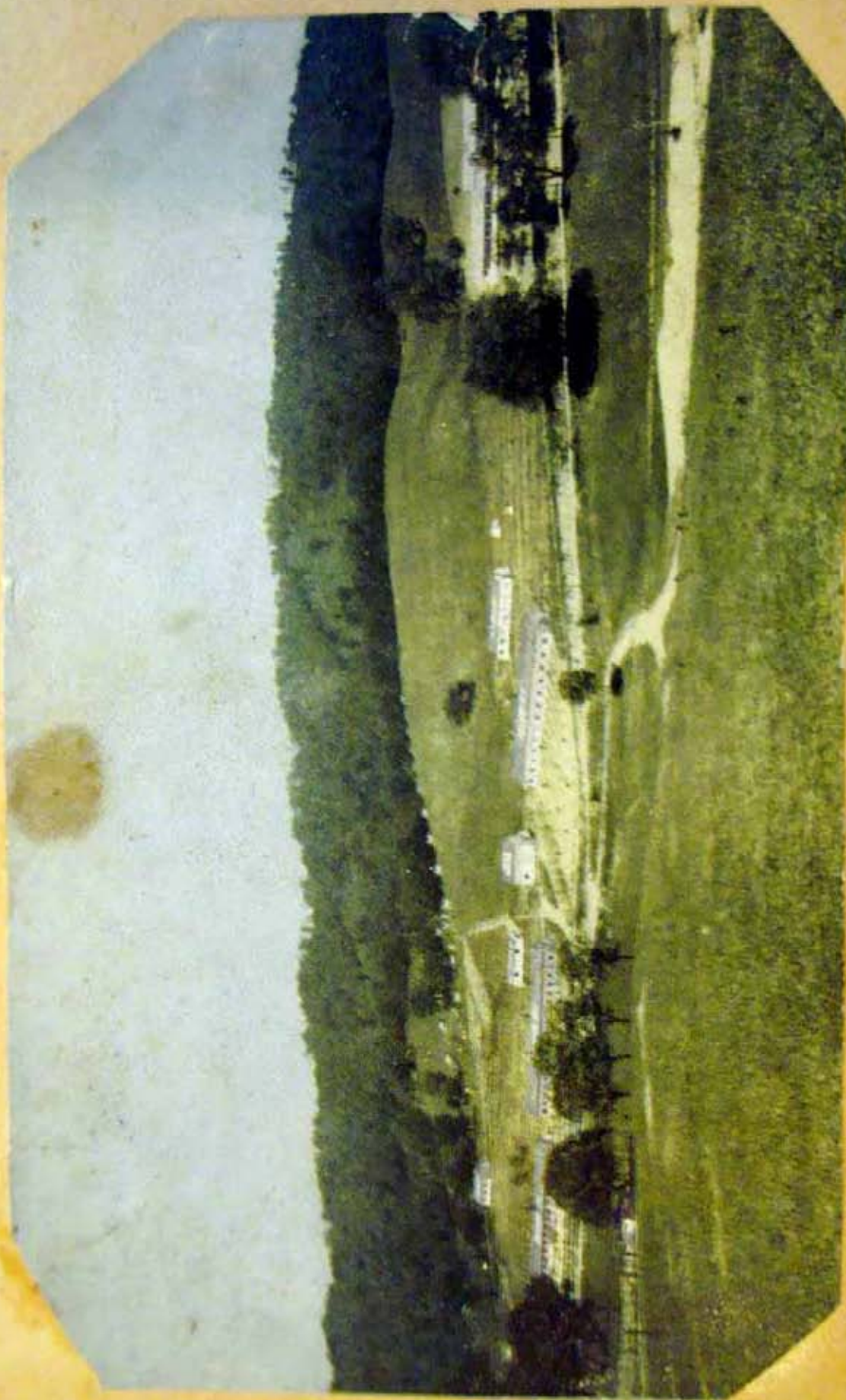
YEAR - 1939



MOUNTAIN - HIGHWAY IN BATH COUNTY - YEAR - 1936.



Homestead Skeet Field YERR - 1938



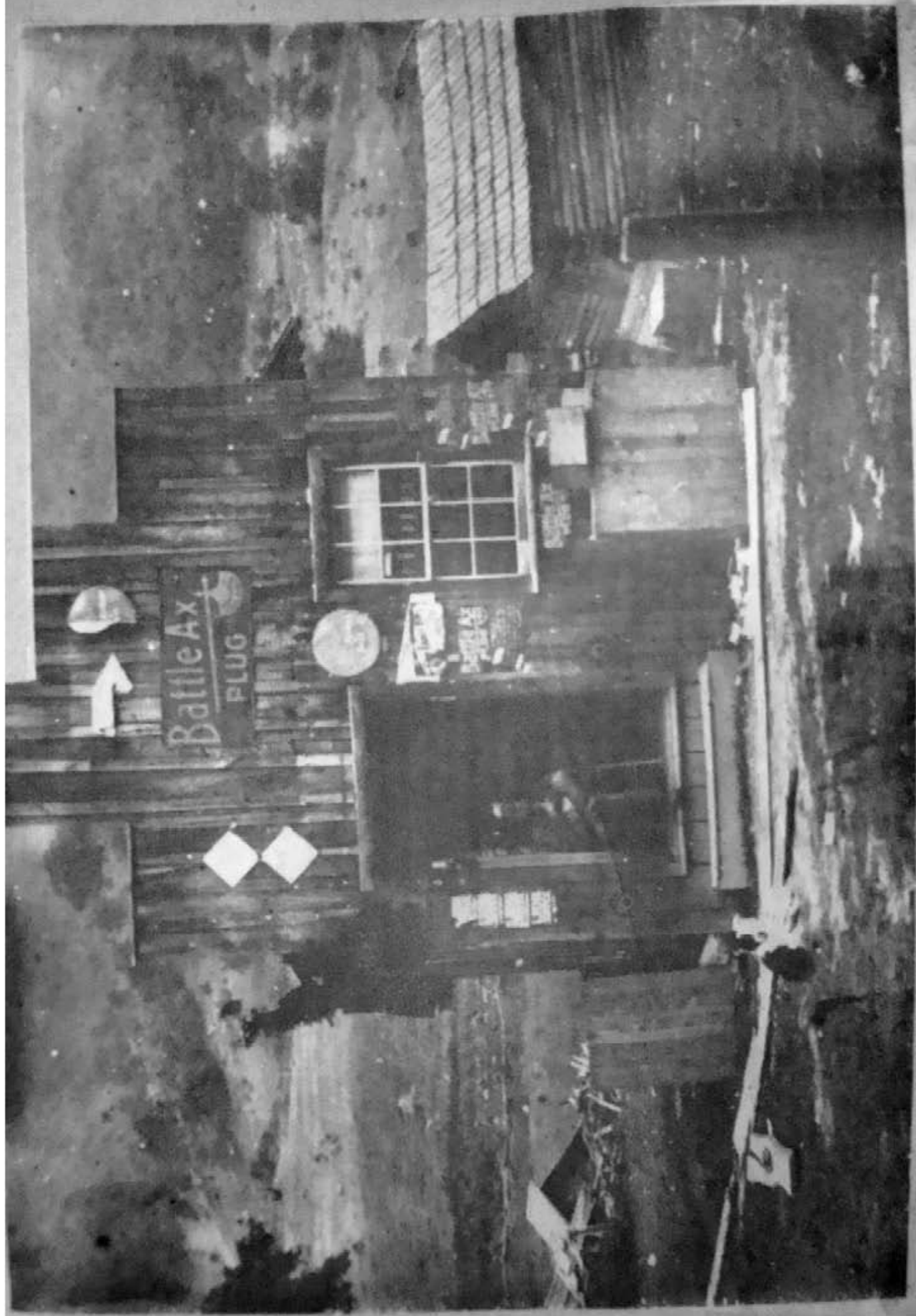
WARM SPRINGS POULTRY FARM
YEAR - 1910



Aerial View of the Cascades Course.

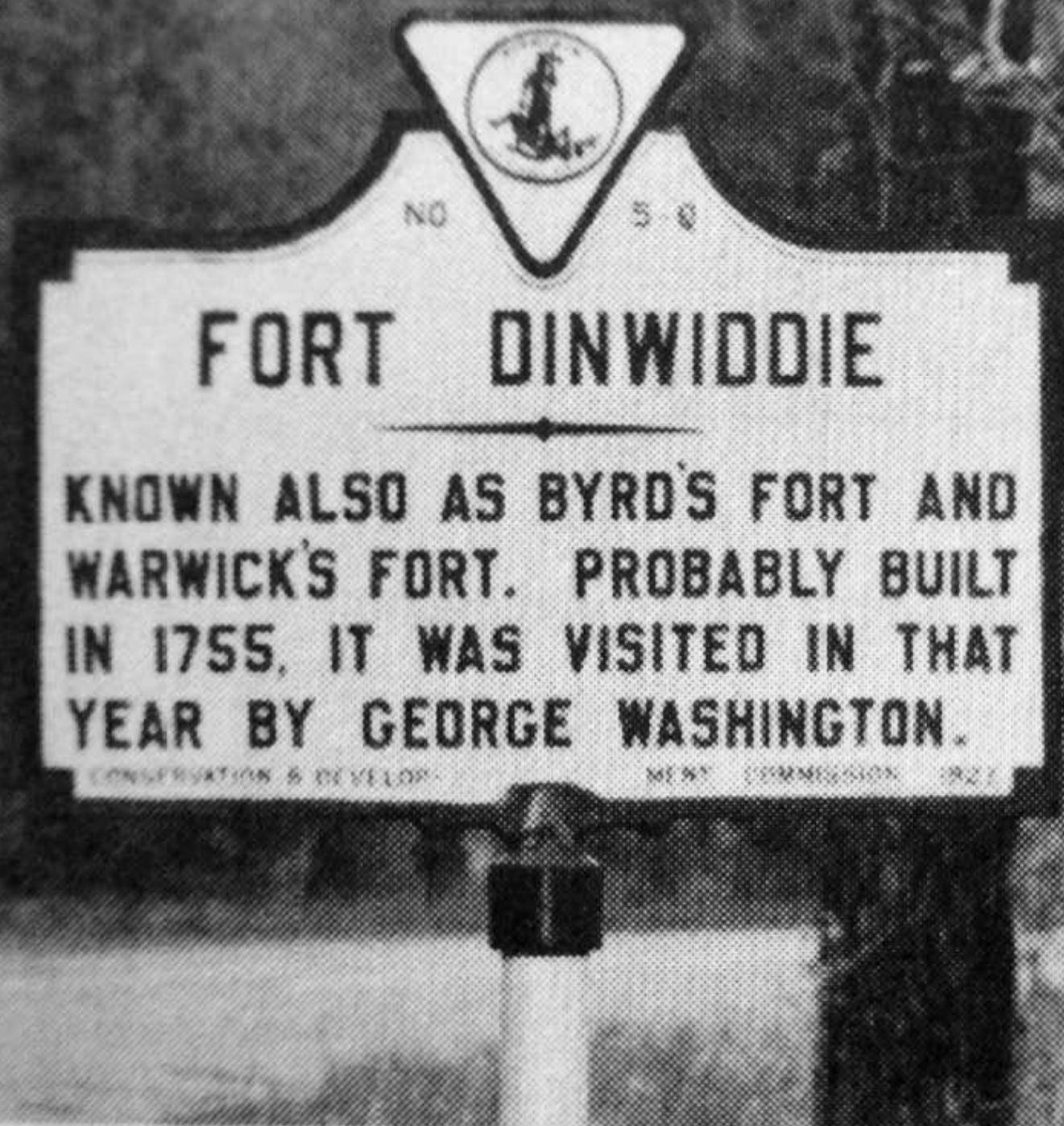


The Cascades stream

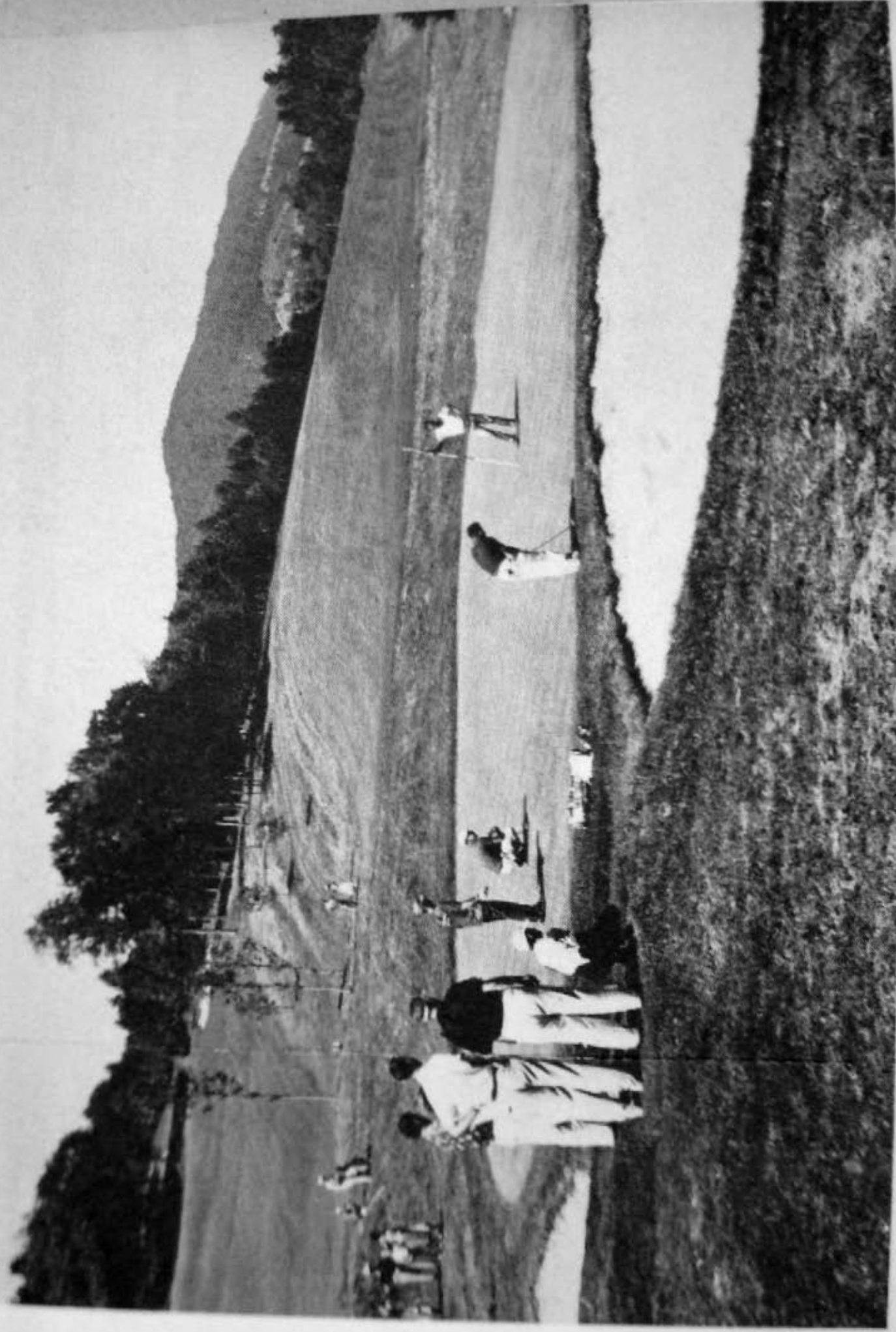


DAVID HOOVER is shown sitting at the front door of his first store, a commissary located south of Healing Springs on the road between Hot Springs and Covington, in this photograph

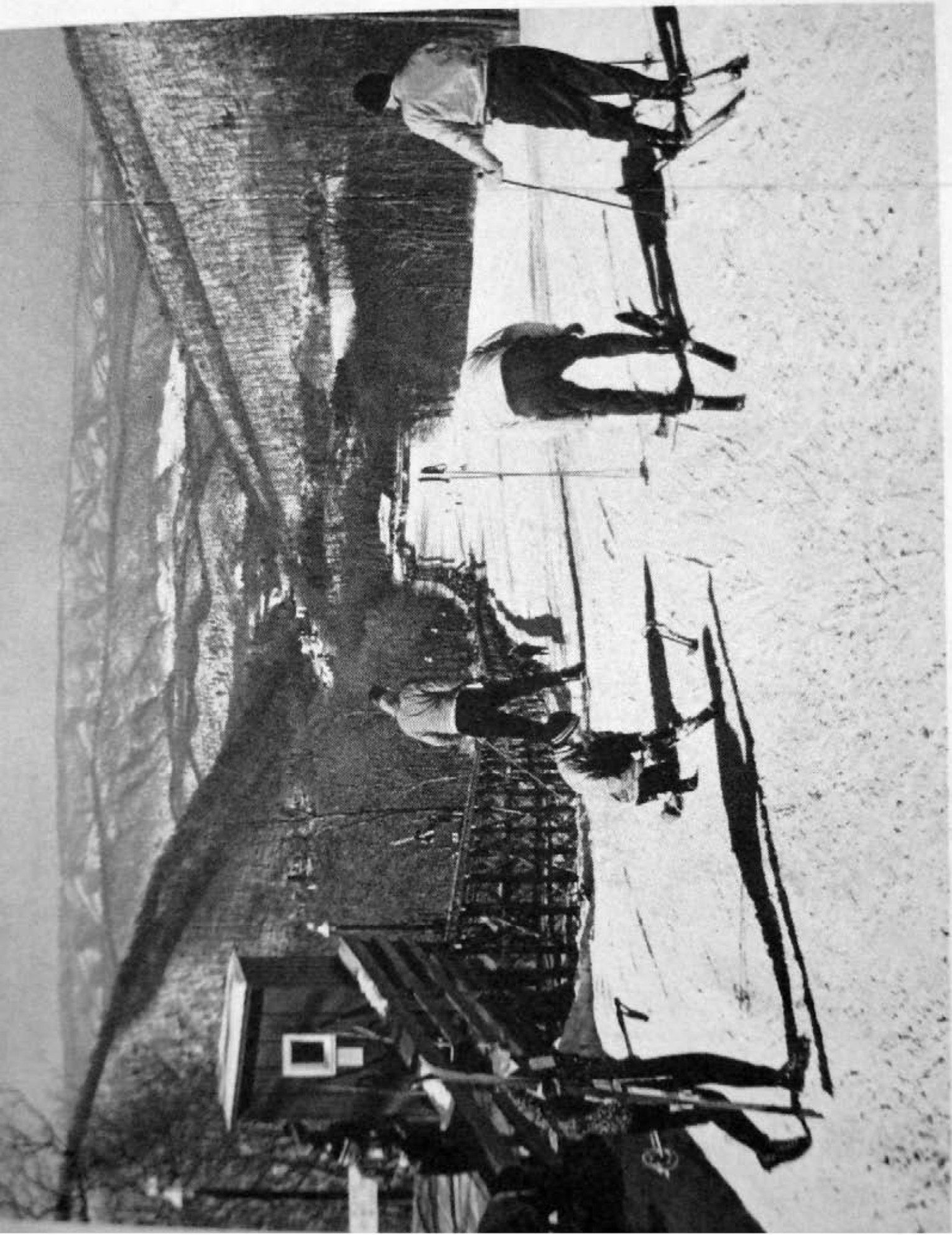
taken in 1893. The 80-year-old photo was provided by the Bath County Historical Society.



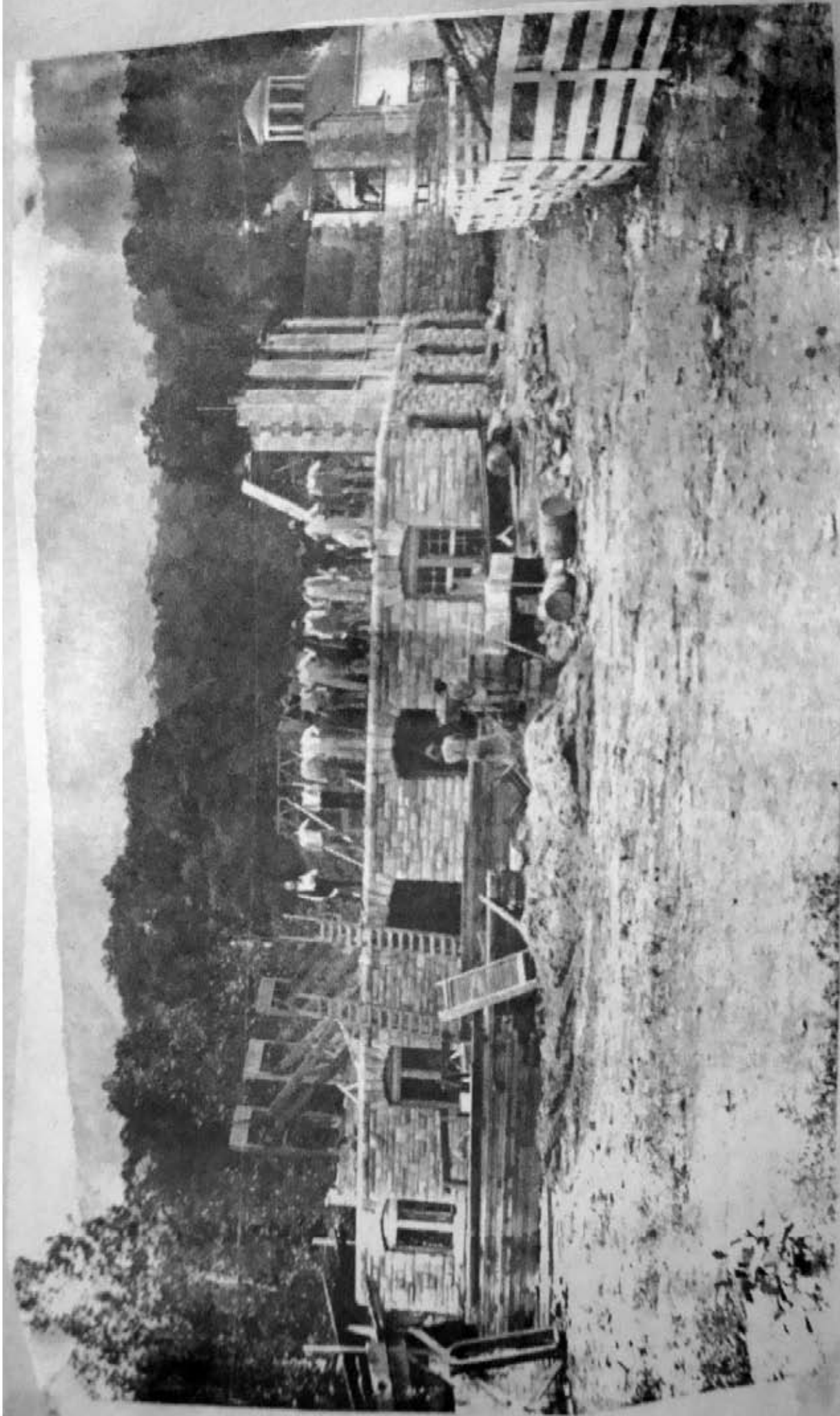
Sign of the past.



Courses enough to suit amateur and professional golfers.

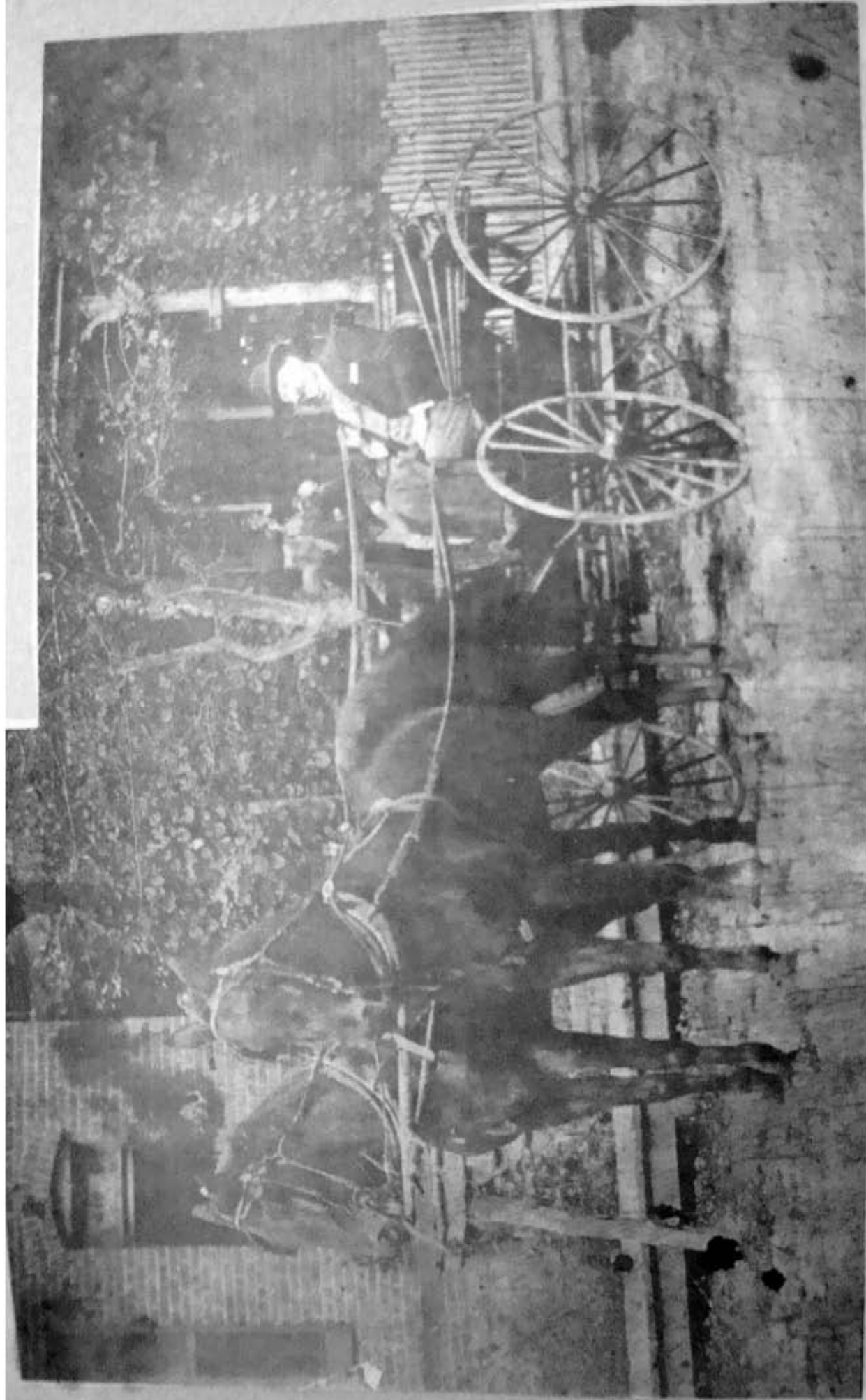


Wintertime fun on the ski slopes.



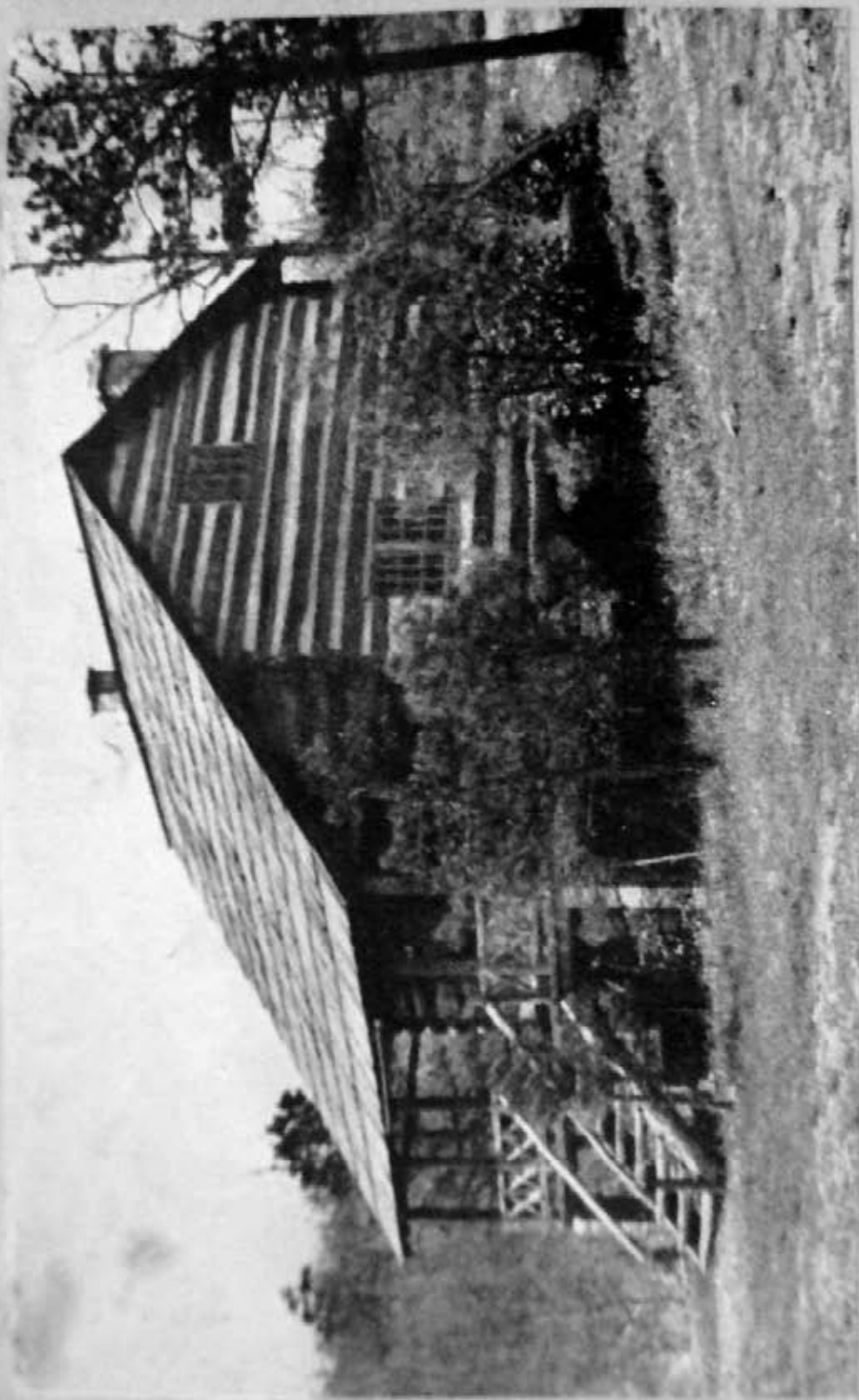
CONSTRUCTION HAD JUST BEGUN on the bath house at The Homestead when this photograph was taken in 1892, not long after M. E. Ingalls began the development that changed

Hot Springs from a sleepy little resort catering mainly to the ailing into one of America's best-known spas. The period picture comes from the collection of the Bath Historical Society.



THIS TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY VINTAGE PICTURE shows Dr. George S. Bonner and an unidentified companion seated in the buggy. Two of Dr. Bonner's children, Walter Bonner and Mrs. Montague Lloyd, are seen on the porch of the house. A Bath County native, Dr. Bonner practiced medicine in Clifton

Forge before returning in 1908 to Bath County, where he practiced until his death in 1921. Three of his children, Mr. Bonner, Mrs. Lloyd and Miss Lucille Bonner, still live in Warm Springs. The picture was made available by Miss Lucille Bonner.



Old Log Cabin NEAR AIRPORT
YEAR 1936

THE STORY OF HOT SPRINGS is writ over many pages in the book of time. Known to the Indians, it was first established as a health and pleasure resort sometime in the middle 18th century and in 1846 there was built here a "modern Hotel." Since that time its existence has been continuous and for almost a hundred years it has held a foremost place among the resorts of America.

With so much history and tradition it is hard to know just where to start a short description. To begin with, the Hot Springs of Virginia is set amid some of the loveliest country imaginable. It is far removed from industrial activity; in the whole County of Bath in which it lies there is not a single business organization outside of the Homestead Hotel employing more than ten persons. Even farming is limited to the valleys between the mountains and the arable land is so broken by streams and hills that it is more valuable for its picturesqueness than its fertility.

In this milieu lies the Homestead Hotel. It is strictly in keeping with its surroundings in that it is simple, dignified and charming. Here you can get all the comfort that the best of inn-keeping can provide to-day; it hardly seems worthwhile to go into details of service, table or accommodations. These things are what you would expect to find in the very highest class hotels and after all the description of one is much like another. Fifty years of careful attention to landscaping have made the park in which it

stands take of the whole place is comfort and service; it is well run counts

People first Springs to bath. The modern use of these service rendered been the fund and successful words "Modern tion; should mation we shall general, for the may be said the where hydroth environment culated to pro and recuperati ridden suffere hospital, and i amusement an tude is as impo ment in the Ba

These dive the Virginia H comes GOLF, portant but bec get relaxation any other one a this at Hot Sp stead Golf Cou yards from the with quality of passed anywh course. Three n free bus service Cascades Cours championship co urally there are wide practice fie



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stands take on the essential atmosphere of the whole place. Probably the keynote is comfort and efficient, but not officious, service; it is what you would expect at a well run country club.

People first came to Virginia Hot Springs to bathe in the hot mineral springs. The modern Spa developed around the use of these springs, and the consequent service rendered to ailing humanity has been the fundamental reason for its long and successful existence. Perhaps the words "Modern Spa" need some explanation; should you desire detailed information we shall be glad to send it, but, in general, for the purposes of this leaflet it may be said that a Spa to-day is a place where hydrotherapy is administered in an environment where everything is calculated to provide an atmosphere of rest and recuperation. It is not a place for bed-ridden sufferers who should be in a hospital, and it must provide all forms of amusement and gayety. The mental attitude is as important as the specific treatment in the Bath House.

These diversions are well supplied at the Virginia Hot Springs. First, perhaps, comes GOLF, not because it is most important but because probably more people get relaxation and exercise from it than any other one activity. There is plenty of this at Hot Springs. There is the Homestead Golf Course with the first tee fifty yards from the hotel; an easy course but with quality of greens and fairways unsurpassed anywhere on private or resort course. Three miles away with continuous free bus service from The Homestead is the Cascades Course, one of the outstanding championship courses of the country. Naturally there are practice putting greens, wide practice fields, locker rooms, etc.

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Thomas Jeffer
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Next in point of popularity comes RIDING AND DRIVING; actually driving behind horses, for here almost uniquely people still drive old-fashioned surreys and runabouts through the woodland roads. Horseback riding is mostly over lovely trails and soft roads. The Homestead Stables has an efficient staff of riding masters capable of giving instruction to beginners (we are particularly good with children), as well as to those who may wish to improve their jumping, and the horses range from the quietest to high-class hunters.

TENNIS, too, has many devotees. Some of the first En-Tout-Cas courts to be constructed in America were built here and they have always been maintained as they should be; many are the country clubs that have had our advice in keeping their courts to the standard we have learned to demand. The courts are not a hundred feet from the hotel and the locker rooms for the Homestead links also serve them. No more beautiful scene can be imagined than that of a summer afternoon on the lawn before the tennis courts with the crowds who have come in from riding or golf having tea and listening to the music while they watch the last matches on the courts.

The college athletic reports usually divide their sports in major and minor; sometimes a particular sport slides over from one category to another. We are tempted to do the same thing and say that these are our major sports but, of course, we have others. SKEET, for example, promises at times to demand a place in the higher class. There is a lovely indoor SWIMMING POOL, an outdoor one at the Cascades which is truly cold and the old one at Warm Springs where

Thomas Jefferson swam, which is always at blood heat, 98°.

WILLIAMS & HERMAN.



THE OLD WILLIAMS AND HERMAN GENERAL STORE must have been a popular spot to meet friends, trade gossip and—incidentally, perhaps—make purchases at Healing Springs in 1895, as can be seen by this period photograph made available

by the Bath County Historical Society. The picture does not identify any of the men gathered on the porch, but perhaps some of our readers can provide identification.

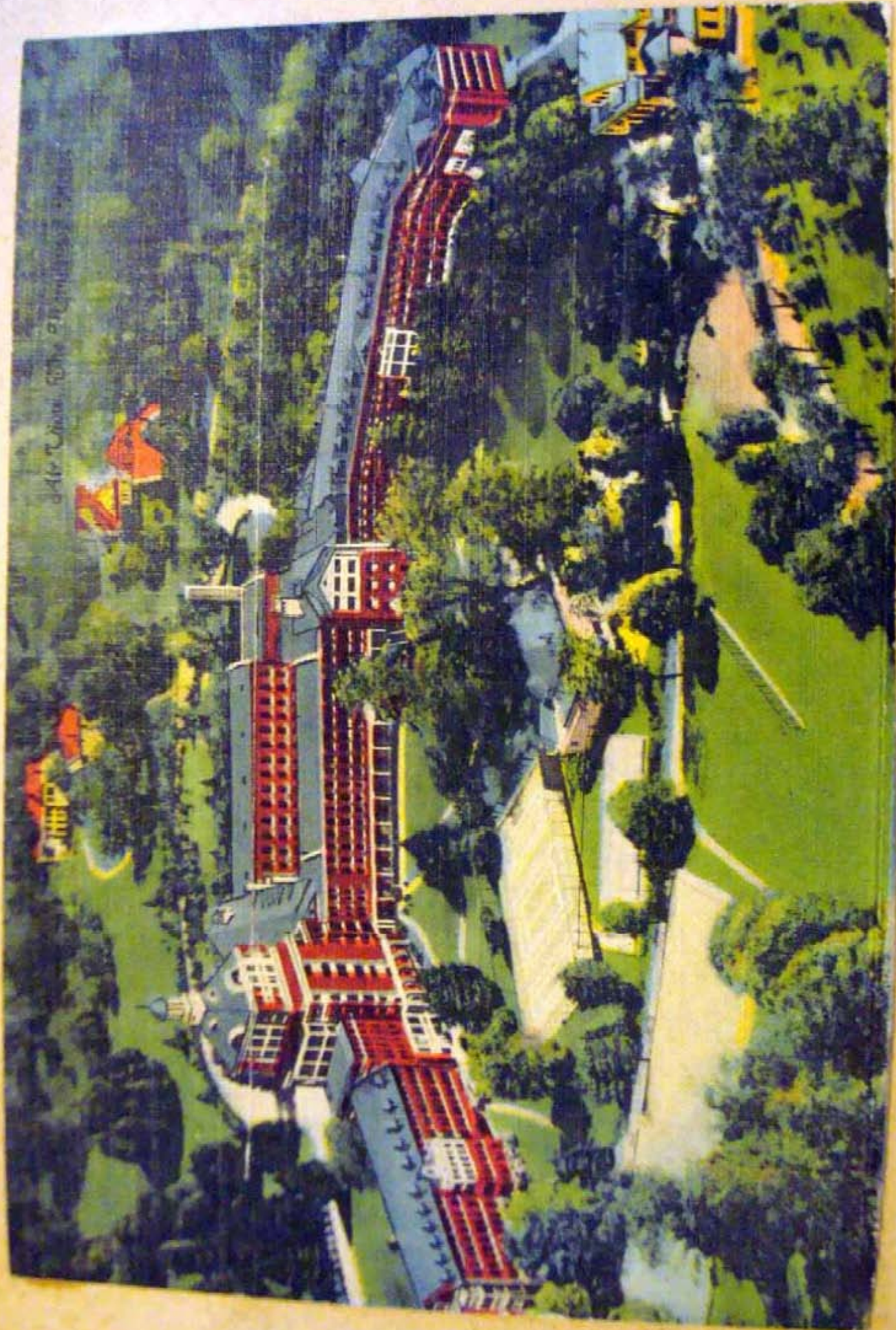


Our earliest recollection of Hot Springs—maybe a hundred years ago—in which case nobody recollects it



FRONT VIEW OF HOMESTEAD., HOT SPRINGS, VA.

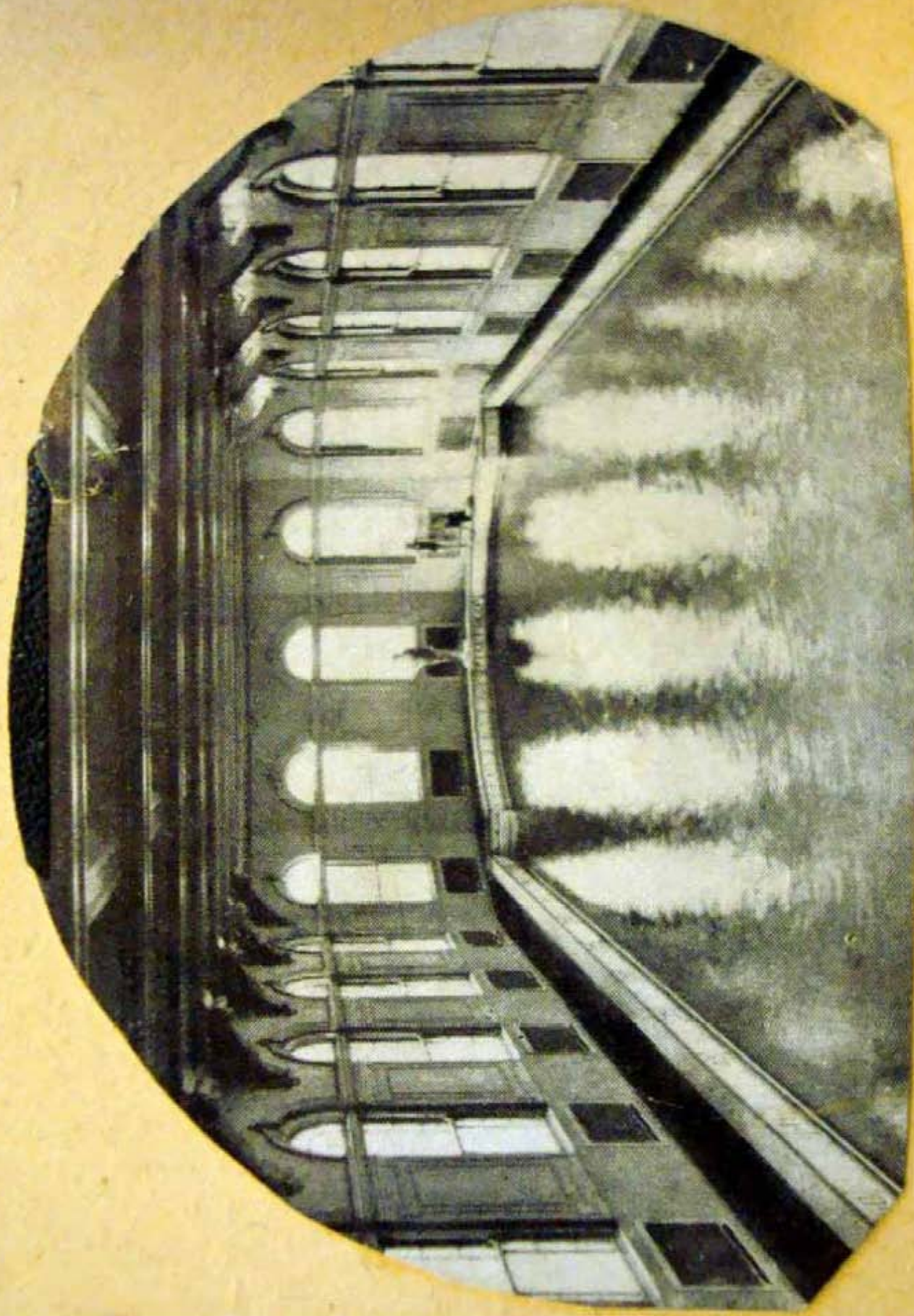
YEAR - 1910





SWIMMING POOL, HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

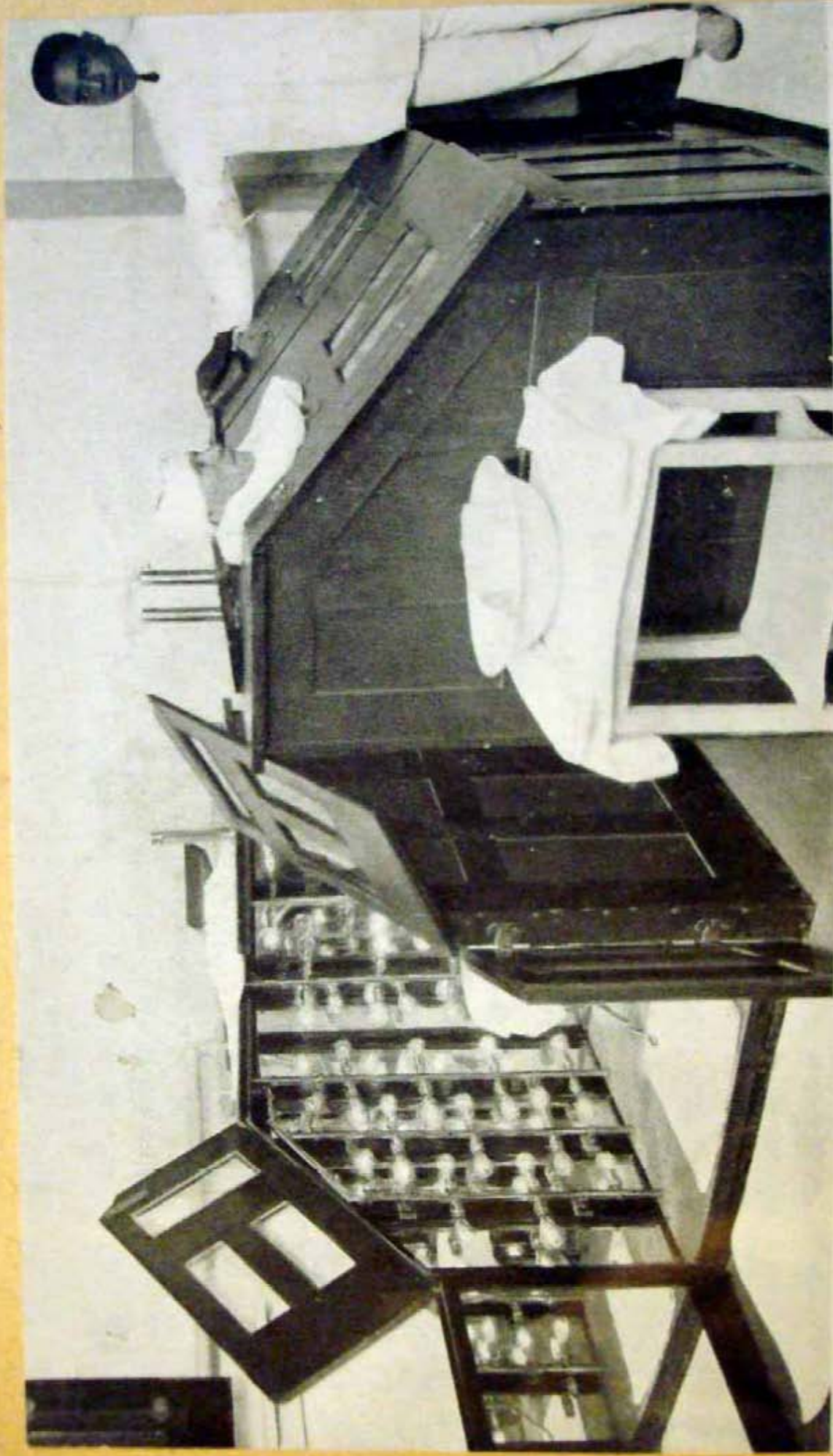
PEAR-1930



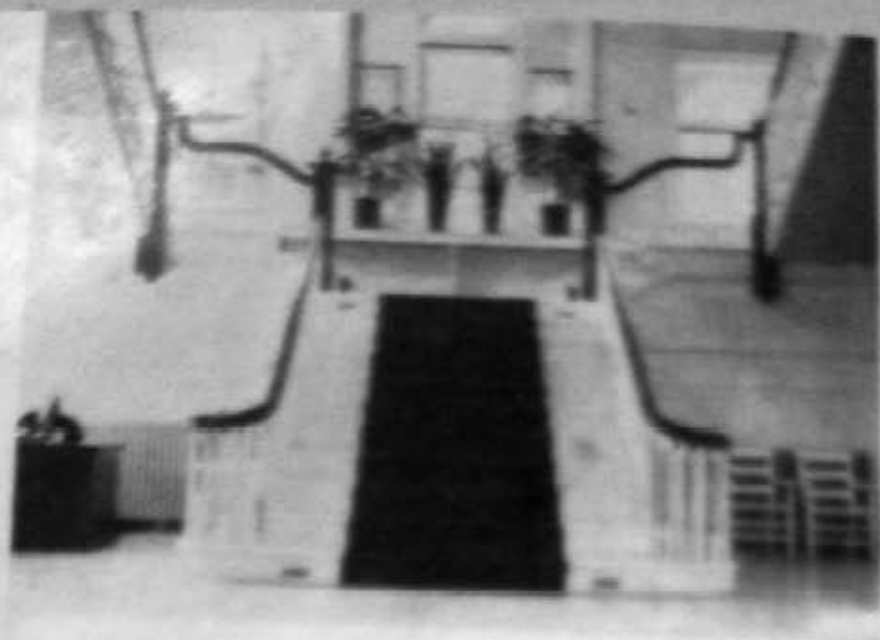
HOMESTEAD POOL

REAR-1938

ABOUT THE WATERS AT THE
BATH HOUSE - YEAR - 1936



In an "electric cabinet" the sweat-glands can be stimulated—to the great benefit of certain conditions



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE BATH HOUSE

AMONG the conditions which are benefited by treatment at Hot Springs are:

- (1) HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.
- (2) ARTHRITIS, MYOSITIS, NEURITIS and GOUT.
- (3) OBESITY.
- (4) NEURASTHENIA.
- (5) CONVALESCENCE.
- (6) THREATENED BREAKDOWN.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

Patients needing physical therapy can be well handled by thoroughly trained attendants working under medical supervision.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER

The Water Contains, Per U. S. Gallon: 231 Cubic Inches—Temperature 104° F.

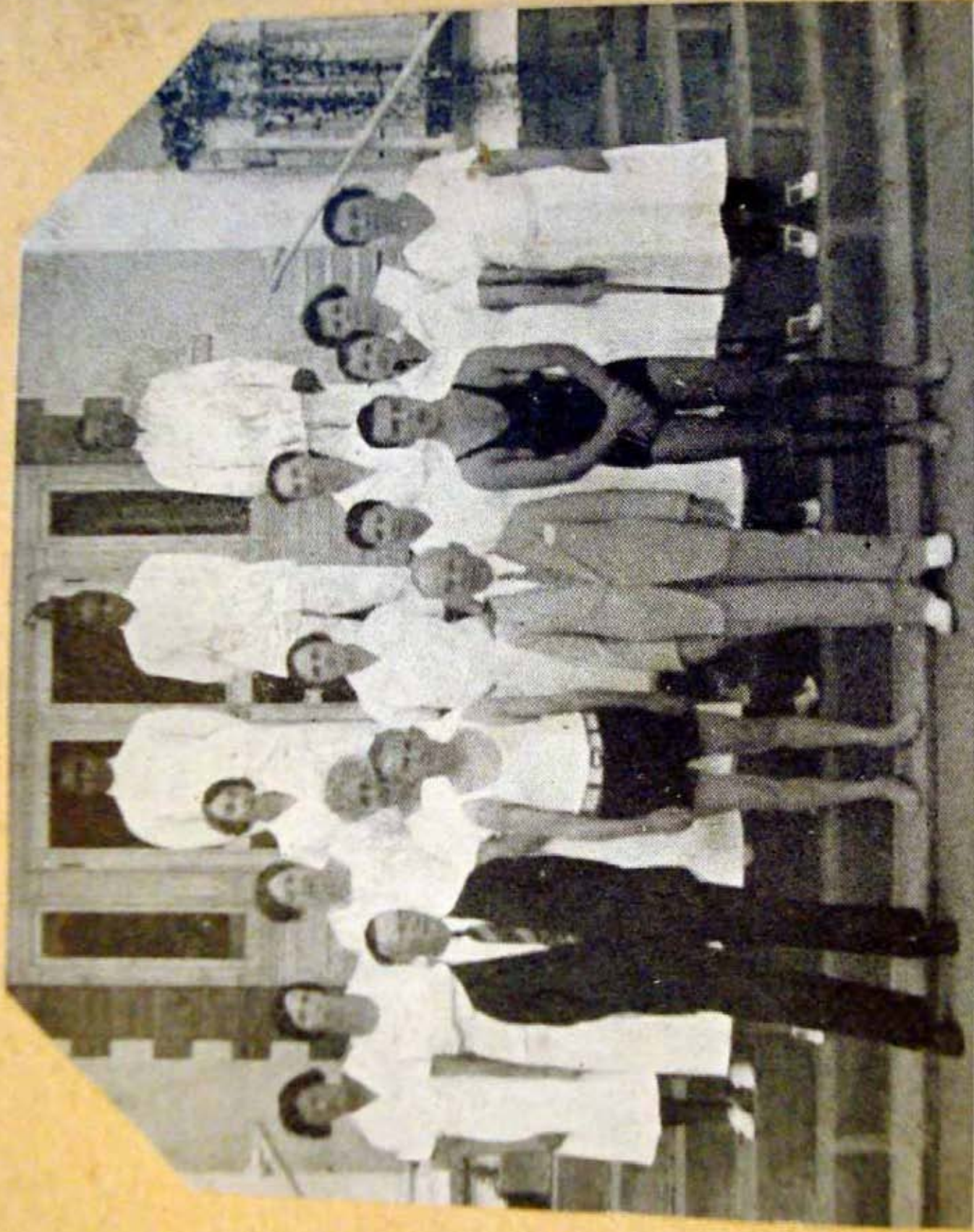
Magnesium carbonate.....	2.70 Grains
Calcium carbonate.....	18.63 Grains
Strontium carbonate.....	.05 Grain
Barium carbonate.....	.01 Grain
Iron (ferrous) carbonate.....	.03 Grain
Manganous carbonate.....	.01 Grain
Magnesium sulphate.....	6.04 Grains
Calcium sulphate.....	1.82 Grains
Potassium sulphate.....	1.45 Grains
Sodium sulphate.....	.18 Grain
Sodium hyposulphite.....	.23 Grain
Sodium sulphide.....	.21 Grain
Sodium chloride.....	.58 Grain

Sodium iodide.....	.08 Grain
Calcium fluoride.....	.07 Grain
Lithium chloride.....	.07 Grain
Alumina.....	.07 Grain
Silica.....	1.22 Grains

Carbon dioxide combined.....	33.45 Grains
	9.64 Grains

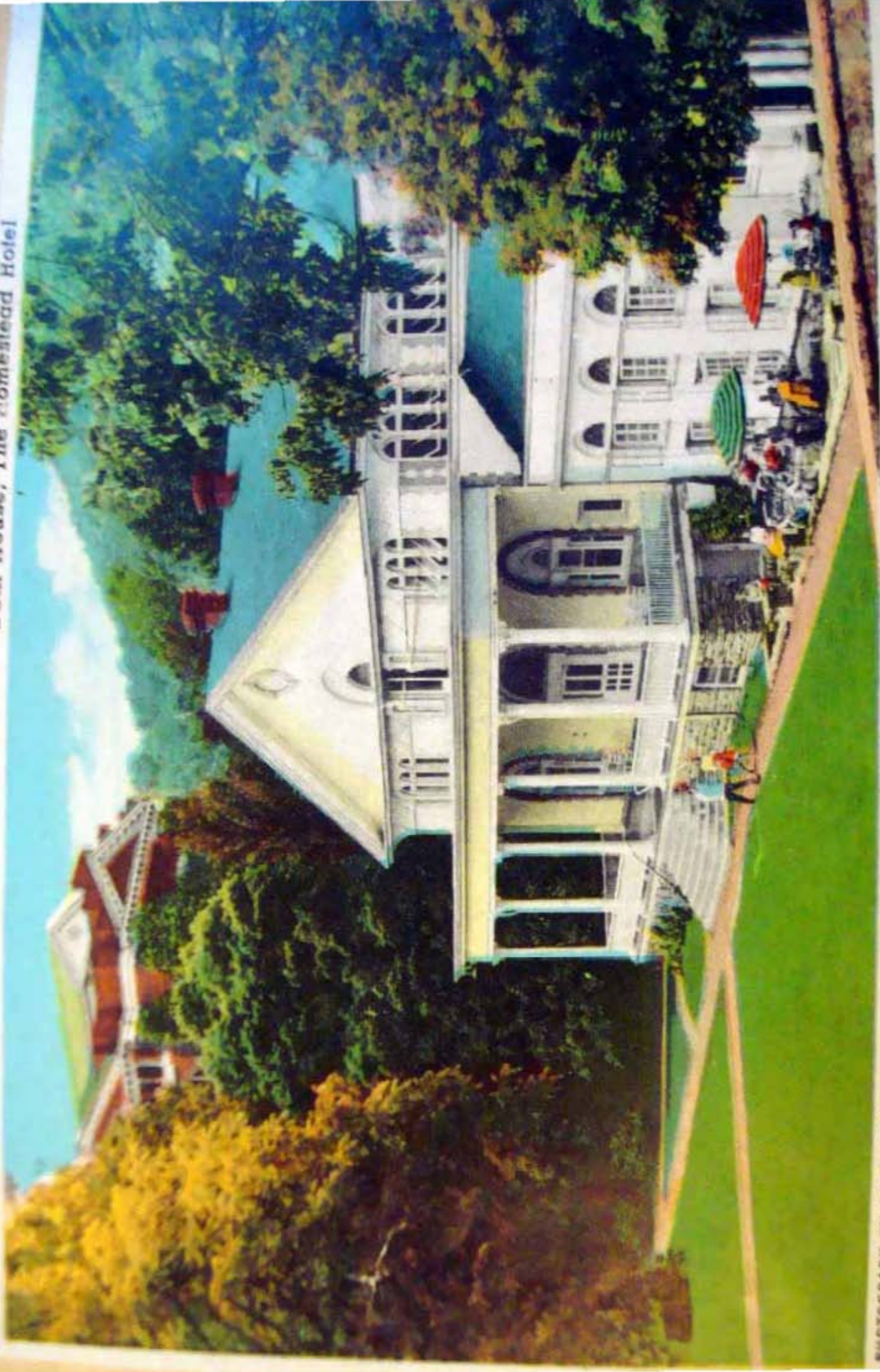
43.09 Grains

Carbon dioxide free.....	24.6 Cubic Inches
Hydrogen sulphide.....	.10 Cubic Inch



*An Experienced and Courteous Staff Completes
Your Doctor's Prescription*

Bath House, The Homestead Hotel

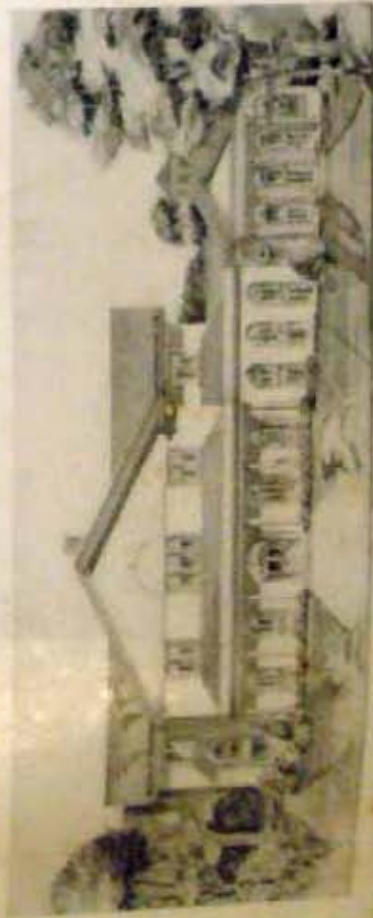


PHOTOGRAPH BY FRED JONES



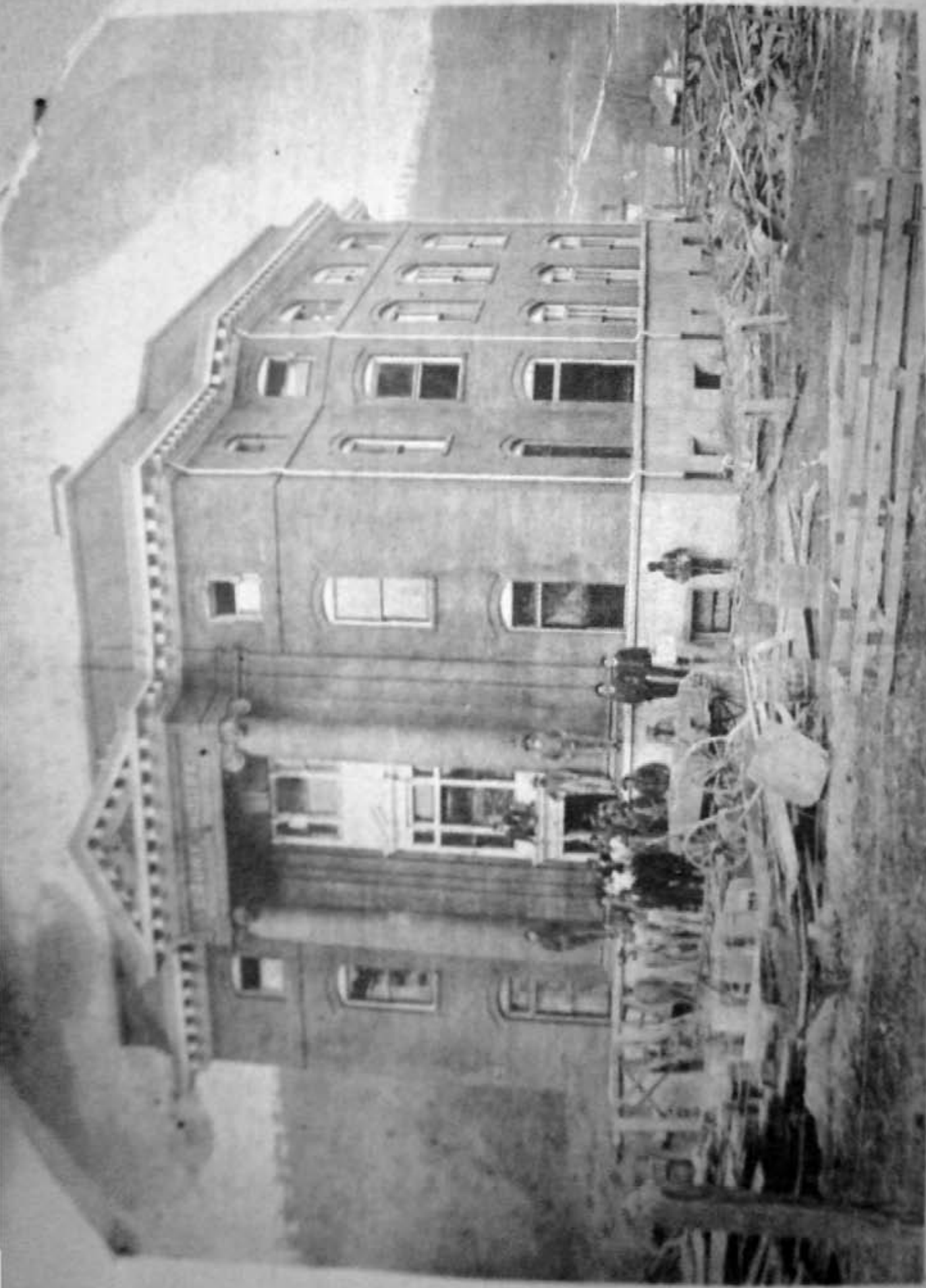
*New Outdoor Swimming Pool,
Supervised Children's Playground,
Recreation Center and
Remodeled Mineral Baths Building
Completed Spring, 1955*

THE HOMESTEAD, Hot Springs, Virginia





Magnesia Spring, showing Rhododendron in Bloom



BATH COUNTY'S SECOND COURTHOUSE apparently had just been completed when this photo was taken, as can be attested by the workmen standing on its front steps, their tools lying about the lawn. The courthouse, which replaced the old building which now houses the Warm Springs Inn, had a short-lived career. It was completed in 1908 and was destroyed by

fire four years later. On its ruins arose the present Bath County Courthouse. It appears from this photo, now in the possession of the Bath County Historical Society, that Bath's second county building bore more resemblance to a lodge hall or a small-town commercial hotel than to the classic courthouse building, with its columns and cupola.

DunHAM Scrapbook

Dec.

1942 - JAN - Dec 1943

Native of Bath County Dies in West Virginia

James Tyree, 82 years old, died at the home of his son, James Tyree, at Marlinton, W. Va., on Friday, March 5, 1943, of a heart attack. On Monday afternoon his body was buried in the family plot in Mountain View Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted from the Marlinton Presbyterian Church by his pastor, the Rev. J. C. Wool.

The deceased was a native of Bath county and was born and reared near Goshen. He was twice married: first to Margaret O'Brien, who preceded him more than forty years ago. Later he was married to Mary Matheny, who died about 15 years ago. He was the father of eighteen children, ten of whom preceded their father.

The surviving children are Jas. Tyree, Marlinton; Marvin Tyree, Alderson, W. Va.; Clarence Tyree, Buckeye, W. Va.; George Tyree, Hot Springs; John Tyree, Goshen; Edward Tyree, Washington, D. C.; David Tyree, Augusta Springs, and Mrs. Annie Bradenger of St. Paul, Minn.

Among the relatives attending the funeral rites were Mr. and Mrs. George Tyree of Hot Sp'gs, and Mr. and Mrs. John Tyree of

E 254,45

THE
INVALID'S GUIDE
TO THE
VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS:

CONTAINING
AN ACCOUNT OF THE
MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF THESE WATERS,
With Cases illustrative of their Effects;

ALSO
AN ACCOUNT OF THE MEDICINAL APPLICATION
AND EFFECTS OF THE WATERS OF
WEISBADEN, WILDBAD, AND CARLSBAD.

THREE OF THE MOST CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS
OF GERMANY,

From the works of three distinguished British Physicians,
DRS. JOHNSON & GRANVILLE, AND MR. EDWIN LEE.

BY THOMAS GOODE, M. D.
Proprietor of the Virginia Hot Springs.

J. W. RANDOLPH,
Bookseller and Publisher, 121, Main Street,
Richmond, Va.
1854.

MACFARLANE & FERGUSON,
Printers, Richmond.

J. W. HAZARD,

Book-keeper and Publisher, 121, Main

Richmond, Va.

1854.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

These waters have been critically analyzed by Prof. WM. B. ROGERS, of the University of Virginia. The saline ingredients in 100 cubic inches of water, are :

Carbonate of Lime,	7.613
Carbonate Magnesia,	1.324
Sulphate of Lime,	1.302
Sulphate Magnesia,	1.530
Sulphate Soda,	1.363
Chloride of Sodium and Magnesium,	
with a trace of Chloride of Calcium,	0.105
Proto-carbonate of iron,	0.096
Silica,	0.045
	<hr/>
	12.778

The free gas consists of Nitrogen, Oxygen and Carbonic Acid Gas.

Some of the effects when drank, are such as we should expect from our knowledge of their constituent parts. But the chemical composition of a mineral water can lead to no safe conclusions as to its *full* medicinal powers. Its most potent part may be incapable of analysis or destroyed by the process, and its mere prop-

erties cannot be developed by analysis. It belongs to clinical observation—to multiplied facts—to determine their therapeutical action, and our only sure test is experience of the *actual* result, when applied to the *diseased human* system. Mineral waters when *properly* applied, not only produce effects from ten to twenty fold greater than the same ingredients combined by art—but effects which cannot be derived from any artificial combination whatever; and consequently, oftentimes constitute the invalid's last hope. When taken internally, they are anti-acid, mildly aperient, and freely diuretic and diaphoretic. But when used as a general bath, their effects are great and excel all expectation. They equalize an unbalanced circulation, and thereby restore to the different important organs in the system, when *torpid*, that natural and peculiar sensibility, upon the existence of which, their capacity to perform their respective functions, and the beneficial action of all remedies depend. They relax contracted tendons—excite the action of the absorbent vessels—promote glandular secretion—exert a marked and salutary influence over the biliary and uterine systems, and often relieve, in a short time, excruciating pain, caused by palpable and long standing disease in some vital organ.

These waters are suited *only* to chronic con-

ditions of the system. Dr. JAMES JOHNSON, of London, after enumerating the diseases in which Thermal Waters are *inadmissible*, adds—"But there is a long catalogue of chronic disorders, to which *Thermal Medicinal Waters*, both internally and externally applied, prove extremely useful. Thermal Waters act in three principal ways on the human machine: 1st, through the medium of *sensation*, on the nervous system; 2nd, through the agency of their *temperature*, on the vascular system; and 3rd, by means of their chemical contents, on the secretory and excretory organs. In *most* chronic complaints—and especially in rheumatism, gout, cutaneous defecations, neuralgia, dyspepsy, glandular swellings, and visceral obstructions—there is pain, uneasiness or discomfort of some kind, which indeed, constitutes the chief grievance of the individual. It is no unimportant matter to soothe those sufferings during the process employed for the cure. The warm bath effects this purpose in an eminent degree, through its agency on the sentient extremities of the nerves distributed over the surface of the body. There is an extensive chain of sympathies established between the skin and the internal viscera, and through the medium of this channel, agreeable sensations excited on the *exterior* are very often communicated to the cen-

tral organs and structures themselves. Even in this way, torpid secretions are frequently roused into activity and improved in quality, while the secretory apparatus itself is relieved from a host of painful feelings."

CASES
SHOWING THE BENEFITS
ARISING
FROM THE USE OF THESE WATERS
IN VARIOUS
CHRONIC AFFECTIONS.

LIVER DISEASE,
WITH DYSPEPSY, DIARRHOEA, &c.

Nottoway County, Dec. 18, 1839.

Dear Sir,—In July, 1838, I was violently attacked with what is commonly called the Bilious Cholic, (whether from the passing of calculi or a deranged state of the secretions of the liver, I am unable to say,) followed by an ardent fever terminating on the ninth day in a well marked case of jaundice, with dyspeptic symptoms and great debility. As soon as I was able to travel

I set off for the White Sulphur Springs in a carriage, and was again attacked on the day of my arrival with violent pains and spasms in the region of the stomach and liver, followed by fever and an increase of all the above mentioned symptoms. As soon as it was thought prudent, I commenced the use of the White Sulphur Water in combination with the blue mass or calomel, and the most approved vegetable extracts. The water, so far from relieving, evidently aggravated my disease, proving highly exciting, and not in the slightest degree affecting the biliary secretions. I used the White Sulphur Water eighteen days and not receiving any benefit I determined to try the Hot Springs. On my arrival there I was greatly debilitated and in much pain, commenced the use of the bath that evening, and so great was the sensibility of the liver and whole abdominal region, that I could not for a moment suffer the spout bath to fall on it. I used the spout bath with evident benefit for five days, and on the sixth went into the boiler or sweat bath. The first sweat seemed to unlock the liver as by magic, causing free discharges of bile, and from that day all the functions of that organ appeared to be perfectly healthy and regular. I daily gained flesh and strength, and returned in the latter part of September, nearly restored to health. In December following I was again attacked with all my old symptoms, if possible in a more violent degree, (produced by exposure to a snow storm,) which nearly proved fatal. I was confined to my bed all the winter, and did not leave my house till late in March. My

recovery was slow and imperfect, and in August, 1839, I determined to try the Hot Springs again. On my arrival my health was very bad—symptoms nearly as in 1838, my bowels nearly insensible to the most drastic cathartics. I was not disappointed in my hopes from the use of the baths, but realized my most sanguine expectations. After using the spout and sweat bath alternately for eighteen or twenty days; finding my health greatly improved, I went on to the White Sulphur and found the water to agree admirably well with me, experiencing none of the injurious effects this season which it evidently produced in 1838. Since my return home I have continued to enjoy good health, and have no hesitation in saying. I owe it all, under a kind Providence, to the Hot Springs. I have purposely delayed sending this communication at an earlier day, that there should be no mistake from any temporary benefit derived from the use of the baths. My experience warrants me in saying that the use of the Hot Spring bath is the very best preparation of the system for the safe and beneficial use of the Sulphur Waters of Virginia. Yours, respectfully,

A. A. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Dr. THOMAS GOODE.

Hot Springs, Va., July 27th, 1838.
Dr. THOMAS GOODE:

Dear Sir,—At your request, and for the benefit of the afflicted, I give you, as near as I can, a statement of my case, which has been compli-

cated and difficult to describe. I am a resident of Detroit, State of Michigan. In July, 1829, I was attacked with a bilious fever and severe inflammation of the stomach, and was reduced very low by bleeding and medicine. I remained in a feeble state about six months, when an ulcer came out on the side of my ankle nearly the size of a dollar. This has continued on one or the other and sometimes on both my ankles ever since, except about two months in March and April last. My legs have been so much swelled that I have been compelled to bandage them to the knee most of the time.

About three years ago a rheumatic disease set in, the cords of my legs swelled to the knees, and at times to the body (mostly on the inside) with hard lumps on the cords, frequently as large as large hickory nuts, and extremely painful.

In this state I remained hobbling about, confined to my room about one-fourth of the time, and had the advice and attendance of our most celebrated physicians, without much benefit, until about the 1st of January last, when it extended to my hips and back and confined me to my bed—my bowels at the same time became swollen so that a dropsy was feared, with a soreness about the region of the stomach and liver.

I also had the piles very badly, and ulcers continued to form and break in the rectum and pass off with my stools with a great deal of pain.

In this condition I remained until about the 1st of May, when I was advised to try the Virginia Springs. I arrived at the White Sulphur Springs on the 8th of June on crutches, with

one foot and leg so much swollen that I feared it would burst. At the end of two weeks was again able to ride, when I came to the Hot Springs and put myself under your charge. For the first ten days after I commenced bathing I got no relief, my pain rather increased. At this time there appeared to be a copious discharge of bile from the liver, and from that time my health has improved rapidly in every way. The rheumatic disease and piles are very nearly cured. The ulcers on my ancles assume a healthy appearance, and look as if they would soon heal. The swelling about the bowels has subsided, and the pain in my stomach and liver has nearly left me. I would also state, that twenty-one years ago I divided the tendons of the left foot by a cut with an axe, and when it healed, the cords seemed fast to the bone, and I have had little or no use of those toes since. The effect of these hot baths has been to remove that stiffness and loosen the tendons, so that I can now move the toes quite well.* I have taken, in the five weeks that I have been here, sixteen sweat and twenty spout baths, and I now feel better than at any time in the last five or six years.

ELLIOT GRAY.

Hot Springs, August 18, 1838.
In September, 1835, I was taken with a Bilious

*This is one of the most remarkable instances of the restoration of lost power on record.

Intermitting Fever, which continued at intervals in spite of remedies until May, 1836, when my liver and spleen both became much enlarged, my appearance was bloated and dropsical, and my whole system deranged. I had a craving for food of the grossest kind which could not be satisfied, and my bowels were so costive as to require the strongest purgatives to move them. I applied to our most skilful physicians for advice. I was leeches, cupped, blistered, and salivated: took much medicine internally, but without benefit. I also tried the Saratoga Springs, but without effect. I continued the use of medicines until the 26th of June, 1838. I then visited the White Sulphur Springs, and used the waters, with the blue pill for two weeks, but without the least benefit—they acted freely on my kidneys and produced a white mucous discharge from my bowels, but no bile. I then came to the Hot Springs, and after bathing for three days, my liver began to discharge itself into my bowels, followed by frequent copious evacuations, by puking and purging of ill looking, bilious matter, which sickened me very much, when I called in Dr. Goode, by whose advice I have been since governed. The bath and medicine have reduced my liver almost entirely—the enlargement is barely perceptible. My spleen is diminished about one third, and is much softened. The discharges from my bowels are nearly natural. My general health is improving, and I know that I ought not to leave the place, but hope with common prudence on my part to become again a healthy man. The above state-

ment is most freely made for the benefit of those* who are suffering in the same way.

MORGAN A. PRICE.

Hot Springs, Aug. 13, 1842.

About four years ago my liver became diseased, dyspeptic symptoms came on with a diarrhœa, which continued for eight months, and in spite of the best medical aid prostrated my whole system and destroyed my health completely, terminating in a fixed enlargement of my liver and spleen—my colon also was greatly distended and felt hard. My physicians thought it indurated and incurably diseased. My sufferings were constant, and oftentimes severe.

Deriving no benefit from medicine, I was induced to visit the Virginia Springs. I used the White Sulphur Water twenty-five days with

* More than a hundred cases have come to my knowledge (and I have *heard* of *many* others,) in which, after the White Sulphur, aided by medicines, had been tried for from two to four weeks, with either but *little* or *no* sensible effect upon the *liver*—copious discharges of vitiated bile (which had been long pent up in the liver) were caused by from one to four of these baths *alone*, and in most instances to the entire relief of the sufferer. Many cases have also occurred in which *no* Sulphur Water was used—but the action of the bath was equally prompt and decided. In some instances the disgorgement of the liver is but partial—*all* the vitiated bile does not pass off spontaneously—then the aid of suitable medicine is requisite—which, if the patient neglects, his relief may be but partial.

some benefit. It caused moderate discharges of bile from my bowels, but did not reduce the size of the liver, spleen, nor intestine. I then came to the Hot Springs, and by your direction commenced the use of the spout bath, temp. 100. About five hours after taking the first bath, I felt a contraction in the region of my liver, with pain like the twisting of a cock-screw in the direction of my intestines, which soon extended to the lower bowels, followed by several copious evacuations, not less than two quarts,* resembling tar in color and consistence, and producing great heat and pain, as it passed off. In a short time I felt much relieved. The next day I took the same bath, which was followed by some pain and several moderate, dark discharges. For the next three days no sensible effect was produced by the bath. You then directed me to the spout, temp. 102, which was followed by pain and copious discharges, of a color not so dark as the former. From this time, the sixth day, I have experienced daily amendment. My liver, spleen and colon, so far as I can ascertain, are all reduced to their natural size. I suffer no uneasiness whatever, but feel perfectly restored in all respects. I have used the baths for three weeks only.

My residence is at Point Coupee, State of Louisiana.

M. TOUNOIR.

To Dr. Goode, Hot Springs.

* To some, this quantity may appear enormous—but in a case of gorged liver, the gall-bladder itself was found to contain six quarts of bile.

Beach Hill, 9th October, 1853.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of the 10th September, asking the particulars of my disease, together with the benefit I derived from the use of the waters of the Virginia Springs two years ago. I had been a confirmed dyspeptic for near five years, with symptoms of the most distressing character. My bowels in a state of obstinate costiveness—medicine making but little impression on them. I applied for aid to many of the most celebrated physicians but got no relief. I then determined as a last resort to try the Virginia Springs. I attended the Sweet Springs, the White and Salt Sulphur, and the Hot Springs.—From the three former I derived no benefit whatever. But the benefit which I did receive was from the Spout Bath at the Hot Springs, which I believe saved my life. On the third night I was waked up by a severe griping, which was followed during the remainder of the night by repeated and copious discharges of vitiated and acrid bile. The next morning I was greatly better, and afterwards improved rapidly. I remained only eight days and gained eleven pounds in weight. I went by your direction and took no medicine.

I am very respectfully, yours,
CHARLES HAMLIN.
 To Dr. Goode, Hot Springs.

—
 For the last fifteen or sixteen years, I have been much afflicted with an affection of the liver; passing through many stages of that disease, and consequent difficulties attending it. When ar-

living at this place, the organ was apparently in a torpid state, performing its office but imperfectly. After using the Hot Spout Bath for three or four days, my general strength increased and from that time to the present (ten days since) I have discovered a *gradual improvement in the secretions of the liver, to almost a healthy action,* with other general improvement of my health.

W. PALMER,
of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Virginia Hot Springs, Aug. 10th, 1837.

—
Charlottesville, Nov. 10th, 1842.

My dear Sir,—At the request of Mrs. Kelley, I furnish you with a brief statement of her case.

Mrs. Kelley, about eighteen months anterior to the summer of 1815, was attacked with unequivocal and decided Hepatitis : 1st in its usual form, with all its peculiar and characteristic symptoms, resisting the most active and vigorous remedial agents that could be adopted. The disease gradually progressing into the chronic form, with enlarged Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, &c. In this stage the appropriate remedies were perseveringly used, still without relief, until the season approached for a trial of the Mineral Waters. At this period such was her debility, emaciation and prostration, that her friends despaired of her reaching the Springs. The effort however, was made, and she arrived at the White Sulphur where she remained six weeks, using the water without improvement in her complexion, or any favorable impression on the disease—she is now transferred to the Hot

Springs where she remains one month, assiduously employing the Boiler and Spout Baths, and under their use she became completely relieved, the jaundiced state of the skin disappearing, also the enlarged condition of the Liver with an almost entire exemption of any serious recurrence of the disease from that period to the present time. Very respectfully,

CHS. CARTER, M. D.

To Dr. Goode, Hot Springs.

Dr. Goode: Dear Sir,—A long indisposition from the effects of a deranged state of my liver led me to try the Hot Spout Bath at your Springs. I had previously remained four or five weeks at the White Sulphur, from which I had derived much advantage, but not so much as to make me believe that I could not be further benefited by the use of the Hot Baths.

Its effect upon me was immediate, and as powerful as I had been led to suppose, producing a free action of the liver. I continued to use them eight or nine days with equally happy effects. Entertaining, as I do, the highest opinion of the efficacy of the Hot Springs in all cases of a diseased liver, I am led to give you this simple statement for the benefit of others who may stand as much in need of them as myself.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

JOHN L. MANNING, of S. Carolina.

Hot Springs, Sept. 20, 1838.

Dr. Thomas Goode:

Sir,—For nearly three years I have been sub-

ject to very frequent attacks of Jaundice, but more particularly during the year 1838, when my liver became torpid and refused to perform its functions—the biliary duct seemed to be closed—my bowels became much disordered, and I had a confirmed chronic diarrhœa. I became very weak from the effects of medicine, and was unfit for business or society. By the advice of my physicians I left Philadelphia on the 27th of June for the Virginia Springs, and reached the Hot Springs early in July much exhausted. I used the Spout Bath, for three days, and on the fourth I took the Sweat Bath, which reduced the number of discharges from my bowels to one a day, and I felt better. I continued the Sweat Bath for near three weeks, and my health appeared to improve from every bath. My appetite and strength increased rapidly, and my complexion which was very sallow, became clear and healthy. I then went to the White Sulphur, for two weeks, taking from eight to ten glasses of water daily, with evident benefit. I returned then to the Hot Springs, and took the Sweat Bath nearly every day for two weeks, with a half a wine glass of a mixture of the extract of Taraxicum, when I found my health restored. I had gained twenty-four pounds in flesh. Yours, respectfully,

DR. KIRKPATRICK, of Philadelphia.

Hot Springs, August, 1837.

Dear sir,—In compliance with your request I hand you the following statement of my case: I have been laboring under a disease of my

Liver for more than four years, attended with dyspeptic symptoms of the most distressing kind. I have had almost constant pain in my head, back, right side, and shoulder blade, at the pit of my stomach and in my bowels, which have been so constipated as to compel me to take some opening medicine nearly every day. I was confined the most of last winter to my room, and was reduced almost to a skeleton. I derived no benefit whatever from medicine. I finally determined to try the Sulphur Waters of Virginia—after using the Sulphur Waters more than six weeks, I found myself rather worse, and started for home, but was induced by the advice Dr. Smith, of S. Carolina, to make trial of these waters. I had no faith in them, and to my great surprise, the very first bath helped me. On the third day my bowels were moved by the effects of the water alone, and they have been moved sufficiently every day since without the aid of medicine, with discharges of bile, which has not been the case for the last four years. I have been here thirteen days, have taken twenty-five spout baths, and have mended every day; my digestion is good, and I am entirely free from pain, and hope my disease is removed. I would stay longer, but my business calls me away. Should my disease return, I shall know where to seek relief.

C. CARLTON,

231, Pearl street, New York.

During the summer of 1827, I was attacked with violent pains in the region of the stomach and liver, proceeding, as was afterwards ascer-

tained, from calculi in the biliary duct. At a succeeding period I discharged several of these calculi, which together with other facts, clearly indicated the seat and nature of my disease. It was said by my physicians that mine was a case in which there was great doubt of a final recovery, owing to the frequency and violence of the attack. Each attack was attended with the usual symptoms, and jaundice invariably supervened. I visited the White Sulphur Springs in August, 1828, and was much improved, so much so as to suppose at the time that I was entirely relieved. On my return home, however, the attacks returned with the same violence, but not so frequently. I revisited the White Sulphur in 1829, with the same good effect as to my general health as in 1828. The disease still continuing, I visited the White Sulphur again in 1830, with the same results as to my general health, and after remaining there about three weeks I went to the Hot Springs and used for eight or ten days the Spout Bath, and have never had a similar attack since. I believe myself entirely free from the disease under which I then labored, by close attention to my general health, the use of the water at the White Sulphur, and the Spout Bath at the Hot Springs.

J. L. WILKINS, JR.,
of Brunswick county.

In the summer of 1836 I visited the Virginia Springs with Liver disease, as stated by many physicians. I used the Sulphur Waters for some time, but without any decided effect. I then

came to the Hot Springs, and after using the Spout Bath a few days the pain in the right side increased from a dull to an acute, which induced me to apply to Dr. Goode for advice. He gave me ten grains of calomel, which brought about a most happy change in my feelings and health, producing copious discharges of dark bilious matter, when forty grains often before taken produced but a limited effect. From the Hot Springs I returned to the White Sulphur, and the water then acted freely on my bowels.

JAMES L. COLEMAN, of Geo.

Hot Springs, August 14, 1837.

April, 1833.

I was seized with Cholera in a Southern climate, from which I had scarcely recovered when Intermittent fever attacked me. This continued at intervals until September, when congestive fever supervened, and continued with much violence for the space of nine days, and only subsided to give place to the intermittent again. From this time a morbid appetite began to prey upon me. The ague alternated with a severe dysentery, until March, 1834, œdematous swellings of the lower extremities made their appearance, but gave way to the use of alternatives and muriated tincture of iron. I became much emaciated and debilitated; my spleen became much enlarged; an excessively morbid condition of the stomach continued an ungovernable craving for food of the grossest description, and other indigestible substances. In the mean time, an uncontrollable diarrhœa, which has given me

more uneasiness than every other symptom, came on. During nearly three years, every article of diet swallowed, would ferment, produce the most distressing cardialgia, and run off from the bowels by profuse watery evacuations. The spleen in the left side, and swelling of the stomach and intestines, was great and painful. The irritability of the alimentary canal was so great, that the smallest portions of calomel or blue pill, combined with opiates, would produce an hypercatharsis, sometimes almost fatal; neither food nor medicine agreed with me. In this state of almost despair, I visited the white Sulphur Springs, and finding that the water disagreed with me, inasmuch as it proved too drastic, I determined to visit the Hot Springs. In a few hours after using the bath, I had a bilious discharge, which had not occurred for eight months. In four days time, my diarrhœa ceased, and my evacuations became almost healthy in complexion. I had been very much annoyed with hæmorrhoids for fifteen months, which was relieved by the Spout bath in three days. The improvement in my complexion was so great, that the visitors would remark, "Why, Doctor, you will soon be well;" my spleen was reduced about one-half, the abdominal muscles became relaxed and soft, my strength and activity were much improved, and every symptom seemed to give way to the use of the bath.

A. Y. WATSON, M. D.

Hot Springs, August 19, 1837.

To Dr. Goode :

For more than 3 years past, I have been afflicted with a diseased liver. I have used the Sulphur Water for some time, but without any permanent effect. I have been here only ten days, and when I arrived, this was my condition : pain in my right side and left shoulder incessantly, my stomach greatly distended, my spleen very much enlarged, and digestive powers almost destroyed. I have used the Spout Bath freely during my short stay, and this is the effect : the pain in my side and shoulder has nearly subsided, my stomach is reduced to its natural size, my spleen is considerably reduced, and my digestion much improved. The benefit I have received is great and I trust substantial. Regretting that business calls me away thus early, and grateful for your kind attentions, I am your obedient servant,

E. L. DARGON, of Alabama.

Hot Springs, September, 1838.

Dr. Goode :

Dear Sir,—The following communication is made at your request, to be disposed of as you may think proper:

In February, 1838, in Green county, Alabama, I was taken with a violent cold, which settled on my stomach and bowels, and finally terminated, in a most distressing and painful chronic diarrhoea. My stomach digested scarcely any thing; my food frequently passed off in a few hours, unaltered. Medicine afforded me no relief. In

May I visited the Sulphur Springs in Blunt county, Alabama, but the water aggravated my disease. I then, with much difficulty, went to Huntsville, and put myself under the direction of Mr. Wharton. I was so much improved under his care by the month of October, that I was able to ride home in a sulkey. My situation was fluctuating, alternately better and worse. In June I set out for the Virginia Springs. I used the water of the Red and White Sulphur Springs for several weeks but they both disagreed with me. They irritated my stomach and bowels, and I got worse. I then came to the Hot Springs, and by your advice commenced the use of the Spout Bath; on the third day I found myself evidently improved; the discharges from my bowels, which were light colored and watery when I arrived, had become nearly natural in consistence and appearance, and I really believe I should have entirely recovered in ten days, if I had not eaten some green peaches on the seventh day, which threw me back. On the tenth day, business compelled me to set out for home, and I was so much improved that I was able to perform the trip of more than seven hundred miles in nineteen days in a sulkey. After getting home, I exposed myself very much in the winter, took cold—my disease returned—and I soon became as bad as ever. I lingered through the winter and spring, and in June set out for the Hot Springs. I stopped at the White Sulphur and drank of the water, but it disagreed with me as before. I then came on to the Hot springs, having from ten to twelve discharges

from my bowels in the twenty-four hours. I commenced with the Spout Bath, as before. In three days I found myself better. In two weeks my diarrhœa was entirely relieved and I ate every thing with impunity. I remained at the Hot Springs about six weeks, and gained 30 lbs. in flesh; I then visited Lynchburg and Richmond, where I staid about two months, and on leaving for home, weighed again, and found that I had gained 56 lbs. from the time I arrived at the Hot Springs; and from that time to the present have enjoyed good health, and can safely say that I owe it all to the Hot Springs. I am, very respectfully,

J. M. YANCEY.

In 1826, I had a protracted attack of Bilious fever, which left me in a bad condition. My stomach and bowels being much disorderd, accompanied with great flatulency, gave me from four to six passages every twenty-four hours, and sometimes oftener; my stools mixed with blood, more or less, and sometimes with matter very offensive. At length a tumor formed in the lower intestine, about the size of a small walnut attended with great heat and itching, which ultimately broke, and I occasionally discharged considerable quantities of blood and matter by stool. I then thought, and still think, that the whole rectum was much diseased, and that I should be compelled to submit to an operation, or fall a victim to the disease. In addition to my other sufferings, in the fall of 1831, I had a severe rheumatic attack, which pervaded my

whole muscular system, but was most distressing about my breast, chest, bowels and hips. In this situation, about the 1st of July following, I went to the Hot Springs, barely able to sit up, and used the waters freely, drinking and bathing, until the 30th of August, when I left them, much relieved in every way. The ensuing summer I again returned to the Hot Springs, and used the waters by drinking and bathing, until the last of August, when I returned home entirely relieved of bowel disease, and nearly so of my rheumatism. I have again this summer visited these Springs, where I have been for three weeks using the waters as before, and believe myself entirely relieved of all my complaints, except a little stiffness in my hips and back. The above statement is believed to be strictly correct; and if you think it will be of any service to you, or to sufferers in a similar situation, you may make any use of it that you may think proper.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY CALLOWAY.

To Dr. GOODE.

Aug. 30th, 1834.

Hot Springs, 11th August, 1842.

Mr. GOODE:

Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in furnishing you with a statement of a violent attack of dysentery under which I suffered in the months of July and August of the last year, and of the rapid improvement which I received from the use of your baths.

My attack was sudden and violent, with frequent and painful discharges of blood and mucus, attended with considerable inflammation. This condition continued upon me without any material diminution for twenty-one days, notwithstanding I had been copiously bled in the earlier stage of my disease, and kept under a constant mercurial influence.

I reached the Hot Springs about the middle of August, after a painful journey from the University of Virginia, a perfect skeleton, and so helpless as to be lifted in and out of my carriage, and to be carried to and from the Baths.* In a few days an evident improvement was made in my condition, and so rapid and steady was my recovery, that in the space of a single fortnight I was able to walk a mile for exercise, and to return home by the mail coach, over the route which I had with difficulty performed, with the facilities of a carriage and bed. My health is at this time completely re-established.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

W. H. WOODLEY,
Proctor University of Va.

Hot Springs, September, 1842.

Dear Sir,—In the fall of 1841, I was confined with a severe Bilious Fever, and from the effects of which my constitution has not since recovered. Early in 1842 I went to the White Sulphur Springs, but finding no appreciable effect produced upon my liver by the use of the water, I

went to the Red Sulphur for two weeks with some advantage. I then returned to the White, and used the water a second time, but with no better success.

I arrived at the Hot Springs on the 5th September with symptoms of a gorged liver, a sallow complexion, and pain in my side and chest. I used the bath until the 14th with great advantage. After taking the third bath my liver began to disgorge itself and throw off great quantities of vitiated bile—my skin cleared up, and the pain in my chest and side, which had before been frequent and severe, was greatly relieved. The benefit derived is greatly beyond what I anticipated, and I have no doubt of the efficacy of the Hot Springs in many cases of diseased liver, wherein the Sulphur Waters have totally failed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. F. CAMPBELL, of Nottoway Co.

Hot Springs, 22d August, 1842.

Dear Sir,—At your request, I give you the following statement of my case, and of the effect of these baths upon me: For the last eighteen months I have been dyspeptic, with costive bowels and a constant uneasiness between my shoulders and at the pit of my stomach, and a dry skin. About the first of the month I went to the White Sulphur Springs and used the water freely with the blue mass for eleven days, but without the least effect on my liver. I have been here only one week, using the Spout Bath, temperature 100. The night after taking my first bath, I had three copious bilious discharges from my bowels.

My skin is now moist, my bowels open, and I am greatly relieved in every respect.

I am, very respectfully,

J. E. MICHIE, of Albemarle.

To Dr. GOODE.

Hot Springs, Sept. 10th 1837.

Sir.—More than three years since I was taken with a severe dysentery, which was succeeded by what I should term a mucous diarrhœa. Since that time I have suffered an annual return of the dysentery each summer until the present—this year I have escaped this periodical attack by passing my time in the mountains.

I remained a week at the White Sulphur without the slightest benefit, when I directed my course to the Red Sulphur, where I remained five weeks. My general health was greatly improved at this place, and at first I was cheered with hopes of recovery, but I left the Red Sulphur with the diarrhœa in full force on me, and without any diminution of the mucous discharge, although the bilious secretions were slightly improved. In that state, a state of unabated diarrhœa, I reached the Hot Springs seven days ago, and was persuaded to use the Spout Bath. I applied the spout principally to the region of my liver, and to my back—wonderful to relate, I felt *instantaneous and perfect relief*—the mucous discharge entirely ceased, which had not occurred previously in the whole course of my disease.

Since the first day I have felt no pain or uneasiness in the bowels, whereas before I was tor-

tured night and day. So well do I feel, that I shall start for home tomorrow in fine spirits, and only regret that I had not sooner tried your Hot Springs. This is a short and rapid sketch of my case, but I do assure you it is a *faithful one*. I shall make no commentary, but will simply say, that I consider my cure entirely and solely owing to the Hot Spout.

ROBERT J. BRENT,

of Washington, D. C.

To Dr. Goode.

In the summer of 1825 I became dyspeptic, and continued so till the fall of 1835, when I became worse than usual. From that time till 1st August, 1836, I continued to decline—the liver being quite torpid, and the secretions morbid and scanty. On the 1st of August I came to the White Sulphur Springs, (having been in the mountains about a month, principally at the Red and Salt Sulphur, but not using the water,) I there commenced taking blue mass, a grain and a half every night in conjunction with the water, and continued them for twenty days, during which time I improved in strength and flesh and feelings. I then came to the Hot Springs, and on the third day after using the spout for about ten minutes each day, the evacuations from the bowels were quite healthy, and continued so for months, the bowels acting regularly once every day with the use of two or three of Beckwith's pills, (a very mild aperient.) I staid at the

Hot Springs but six days, and then travelled as far north as Philadelphia, and thence by the way of South Carolina to Mobile, where I spent the winter. I came again to the White Sulphur Springs on the 13th of July, 1837, with a torpid liver, evidenced by morbid and deficient secretions of bile, &c.—continued there eighteen days, using the water, and came away manifestly injured. Within two days after using the Spout Bath again I felt better, and within one week had gained three pounds in flesh, with much improved feelings. Within the last (second) week I have not improved in flesh, but there has been a gradual improvement in the biliary secretion, which is now nearly healthy—bowels acting regularly with the use of two of Beckwith's pills, and have tolerable health and digestion.

W. E. JOHNSON,
of Camden, S. C.

Mr. Johnson returned to the Hot Springs after an interval of twelve or fifteen days, and made the following addition to the above:

The day I left the Hot Springs I felt extremely unwell till evening, when I had a free bilious discharge, which continued for several days, and I think it very probable had I returned and continued the baths, they would have brought on a regular healthy action of the liver.

Hot Springs, August, 1837.

To Dr. Goode:—

Dear Sir,—I give you the following statement

of my case: About ten years ago I became dyspeptic, and was unwell in the usual way, when at length I became much worse; almost every thing taken in the stomach produced pain, and frequently violent spasms, which threatened death. I experienced no relief except when under the influence of calomel; tiring of which, after suffering for about two years I determined to try the Sulphur Water. I commenced at the White Sulphur, but the water disagreed with me, and I then went to the Salt Sulphur, understanding that the water there was more purgative; for you must know that my bowels were invariably constipated. After using the water for two days, I had a violent attack of spasm, which was relieved by a hot bath. I then came immediately to the Hot Springs; my stomach was so much debilitated, that I was compelled to live exclusively on milk and mush, and the like bland food. The first meal I took at the Hot Springs was milk and mush, which brought on pain, threatening spasm. I went immediately into the Spout Bath, and from that day to this, I have been entirely exempt from the disease. I bathed every day, sometimes twice, and in a few days I was enabled to eat of every thing at the table, including deserts of all kinds.

WILLIAM CARTER, of Hanover.

Hot Springs, August 27th, 1841.
When I left home, on the 2d instant, I had been afflicted for fifteen months with diseased

liver and disordered bowels. I reached here on the 8th inst.; my bowels disordered; mouth and tongue sore and blistered; my evacuations of a watery consistency, and frequently of the color of clay or putty, and I had no appetite. From the taste, I could scarcely distinguish one kind of food from another. On my arrival, I commenced to use the baths, and continued their use daily, to the present time. My bowels soon became quiescent, evacuations regular and of a healthy color; my mouth and tongue entirely well, and they have remained so. Of the beneficial effects of the waters to me, I have no doubt; and I am in hopes a cure has been effected, which may be made permanent, by proper care and attention to diet and exercise.

GEO. CARR, of Charlottesville.

To Dr. Goode.

In March, 1832, I was attacked with a Bili-ous Pleurisy which yielded to medical treatment, but my stomach and bowels were left in a bad state. In a short time my digestion was greatly impaired, and I had a confirmed constant diarrhœa, the discharges of a clay color. My food frequently passed off undigested, producing violent pain in the bowels, and much feverish excitement.

I determined to visit the Springs for the benefit of my health. I left home in August, and tried first the Sweet Springs, but they disagreed with me. I then went to the White Sulphur and then to the Salt Sulphur, but they also disagreed,

producing violent irritation and pain in my bowels, which put me to bed. So soon as I was able to travel, I went to the Hot Springs, and after bathing about eighty days I was entirely relieved—my appetite became good, my food digested well, and I fattened and strengthened rapidly, and from that time to the present I have never had a diarrhœa.

WILLIAM TODD,
of King & Queen Co.

Hot Springs, 5th Sept. 1838.

Steubenville, Ohio, July 2d, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I avail myself of this opportunity to acquaint you with the benefit I derived from a visit to your Spring. I had previous to the year 1839 been the subject of a severe dyspeptic complaint for more than twelve years, which in the spring of that year was followed by a most distressing diarrhœa, which reduced me to the verge of the grave. I spent a part of the summer of 1839 at the Hot Springs, and by bathing in and drinking the water, was completely and entirely restored to health, and have not had the slightest symptom of a return of my complaint since, a period of five years. Hoping my friend may bring back an equally favorable report,

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
DAVID MOODY.

To Dr. Goode.

Scotch Town, 9th Feb'ry, 1846.

Dear Sir,—In August, 1844, I went to the White Sulphur Springs, in very feeble health—laboring under a disease of my Liver, attended with a constant pain and soreness in my right side. I used the water freely for *three weeks*—but the pain and soreness still continued. I then, by the advice of Dr. JOHNSON, went to the Hot Springs, and took two baths in the lower spouts—the first bath produced a perspiration, which I had not had for twelve months, my skin having been constantly dry. On the third day I took the Hot Spout, and while the water was falling on the affected side, I felt as if something had given way within that side.* After leaving the bath, I went to my room, where I had a *profuse sweat*, and after cooling off, there was a *copious acrid*, and ill-looking bilious discharge from my bowels, such as I had never seen before. From that day to the present, I have had neither pain nor soreness in my side, and shall ever think the Hot Spout saved my life.

Very respectfully, your friend,

JOHN J. TAYLOR.

Hot Springs, Sept, 19th, 1845.

During the summer of 1840 I had a severe attack of Bilious Fever, which confined me to bed

*The sensation of something giving way, was doubtless caused by the discharge of the contents of the cavities of the liver into the intestines. In this case, the Sulphur Water was evidently *fairly* and *fully* tested.

THIRTIETH YEAR.

HALL'S

JOURNAL

OF

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E. H. GIBBS, A.M., M.D., Editor,

No. 21 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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President of the Royal Analytical Ass., Lon.
Russell Square, London, W. C., Jan. 3, 1888."

Since the date of the above analysis, and by the urgent request of several eminent members of the medical profession, I have added to each wineglassful of this preparation two grains of **SOLUBLE CITRATE OF IRON**.

T. COLDEN.

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Its benefit is particularly marked in lowered states of the system, such as simple Anæmia, and that resulting from malarial poison, in chlorosis, spinal irritation, mental and nervous debility of over-worked business men, and especially in convalescence from protracted diseases. Its simple bitter principle acts directly on the sentient gastric nerves, stimulating the follicles to secretion, and giving to weakened individuals that first prerequisite to improvement—an appetite. The Cinchona which it contains makes it indispensable in the treatment of the results of malarial poison, while its Iron is a direct blood food, and its alcohol acts in the double capacity of assisting the local effect of the simple bitters upon the gastric mucous membranes, and also as a direct nervous stimulant.

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FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

A STRONG TESTIMONIAL.

The following letter, which comes to us from the wife of Attorney General John Fair, of Tennessee, gives so clear and emphatic a report of the great benefit received from the use of Compound Oxygen that we publish it, with the consent of the writer:

"BLOUNTVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1882.

"**DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:** For seventeen years I have been a sufferer from diseased liver, having contracted the disease while living in the malarial districts of Texas, each succeeding attack being more severe and leaving me less strength to bear the next.

"About two years ago I was induced to use Compound Oxygen, and since that time have steadily improved, without any falling back. The oxygen was used only at intervals, being now on the third supply.

"For years I had not had two good nights' rest in succession, but since using your remedy have slept well.

"It is now twelve months since I have had an attack of bilious colic, and have fewer symptoms of the return of the disease than for years. I have no doubt if I had used it regularly that by this time I would have been entirely cured.

"You are at liberty to publish all or any part of this that you may deem proper.

"**MRS. JOHN FAIR.**"

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A physician in the State of New York whose daughter was in a rapid decline and in whose case two other physicians whom he called in consultation gave it as their opinion that she would not recover, was induced to try Compound Oxygen as a last resort. His report, which we give, shows a prompt arrest of the disease and a rapid return to healthward:

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DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,

G. E. STARKEY, A.M., M.D. }
G. E. PALEN, Ph.D., M.D. }

1109 & 1111 Girard St.

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that she would not recover. She had had a cough for a year; was very hoarse; had severe pain in right side; chill for last two months, with night-sweats, emaciation, weakness, and loss of appetite, and nervousness; could not sleep at night; pulse a hundred and over at times; respiration about twenty-five to thirty-four.

"She began to improve in about one week from the time she commenced the Oxygen Treatment, and has continued to improve up to the present time. All the bad symptoms I have enumerated have passed off. She gained six pounds in weight in four weeks. She is now able to do her work and ride about when she wishes to do so.

"I am very much pleased with the results of the Treatment and cannot find words to express my gratitude that my mind was ever called to consider the healing power of Compound Oxygen."

"CANNOT SPEAK TOO HIGHLY IN ITS PRAISE."

Dr. Turner, of our New York Depository, sends us the following important letter received by him from a gentleman in Brooklyn:

"BROOKLYN, 341 Hoyt St., Dec. 4, 1882.

DR. JOHN TURNER, 862 Broadway, New York:
DEAR DOCTOR: It is now over two years since a Home Treatment of the Compound Oxygen was obtained from you, and, being certain that you will feel interested to know what success it has been used, I take the opportunity of informing you.

"I had been subject to terrible influenza colds when I commenced using the Compound Oxygen. On leaving my head they invariably seated themselves in my lungs, rendering them very sore, and would sometimes leave me a cough for months. I dreaded these colds more than my worst enemy. Since using the Oxygen I have not had one on my lungs, and I have frequently had one inhalation drive away the cold so completely that the next day I could scarcely realize that I had had one at all.

"Other members of my family have used the Oxygen for the same purpose; also, for rheumatism, dyspepsia, and catarrh, with equally good results, especially in catarrh.

"I cannot speak too highly in its praise.

"Very truly yours,

"FRANK W. DOUGHTY."

H

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

The Only Perfect Substitute For Mother's Milk.

Now that mothers know what a good artificial food ought to be, that it should not be farinaceous, and that it should be nicely balanced between the necessary Heat-producing, Flesh-producing, and Mineral elements, there can be no great difficulty in the choice. To obtain such a food, which will materially insure the life and health of the little ones, and develop them properly in body and mind, and to produce a robust generation, which cannot but be successful in the struggle for existence, is

THE DUTY OF EVERY MOTHER.

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41 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.

REMY T. D. HALL'S JOURNAL OF MEDICINE.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND MISCELLANY.

MONTHLY.

E. H. GIBBS, A. M., M. D., EDITOR.

FOUNDED IN 1854.

COLDS.

THE old proverb, "Feed a cold and starve a fever," is a mischievous fallacy; for with cold there is always fever; and the cold cannot get well until the fever subsides, and the fever will not readily subside while the food supply is kept up.

Warmth and abstinence are the best remedies for colds, and should be applied promptly to insure favorable results.

Warmth keeps the pores of the skin open, thus relieving the system of the surplus secretions which oppress it; abstinence cuts off the supply of material which makes phlegm, which would otherwise have to be coughed up, thus rasping the throat and irritating the air passages, if not laying the foundation for diseases of the throat and lungs, which are liable to endure to the close of life.

The moment a person is satisfied he has taken cold let him do four things:

FIRST.—Take a foot-bath as warm as it can be comfortably borne, letting the feet remain in the water ten to fifteen minutes.

SECOND.—Go to bed in a comfortable room, and cover up well.

THIRD.—Eat nothing.

FOURTH.—Drink as much cold water as he wants, and as much herb tea as he can conveniently; in three cases out of four he will be well in thirty-six hours; but as the system is sensitive for a while after the treatment, care should be taken not to contract a new cold.

If a cold is neglected for two days, it will generally run its course of about two weeks in spite of any treatment; the cough does not usually commence until a day or two after the cold is taken, thus giving the cold three or four days to become fixed in the system; and just here is the starting point of a multitude of

diseases. The secretions are checked, the natural functions of the body are weakened, and there is little resistance to disease; hence the liability to rheumatism, congestions that end in consumption, and that disease so fatal after middle age—pneumonia.

When a cold becomes seated, then the only safe plan is to place yourself on the "sick list," and remain in the house until health is completely restored.

APPROPRIATE FOODS.

IF we examine the teeth of a dog we see that they are long and pointed, and that they are perfectly adapted for destroying other animals, and for tearing their flesh into pieces small enough for him to swallow; but that they are not constructed so that he could masticate his food. The only conclusion we can draw from this fact is that nature intended that the dog should live mainly on the flesh of other animals. We find that the horse possesses two kinds of teeth: the cutting teeth in front, and back of these, a powerful set of grinding teeth; but he has no pointed, or canine teeth. It is apparent then, that the cutting teeth were intended to bite off grass or other vegetable foods, to be passed back to the grinders and there prepare for the stomach. The horse's food, therefore, must be entirely vegetable.

But man possesses the three varieties of teeth; the cutting or front teeth, then the four canine teeth, and back of these the grinding teeth. The Power which created all things, created them for a purpose. Nature would never have provided us with canine teeth if she had intended that we should live exclusively on a vegetable diet; and although it may be possible for men to run counter to the plain indication of nature, and use a vegetable diet exclusively for years, there are penalties attached to the violation of these laws, just as there are to all unnatural practices, and sooner or later the penalty follows. The doctrine of the vegetarians is not only absurd but evil. We are acquainted with consistent, practical vegetarians; but not one who is not prematurely old, and not one who is not the victim of disease.

"Variety is the spice of life." That man is wisest, healthiest and happiest who partakes moderately of the bounties nature spreads before him; of fish, fowl, flesh, and of the infinite variety of wholesome foods furnished by the vegetable kingdom. ALL these things

are good for us if used intelligently; and any man who has the wisdom to properly regulate his appetite need never be a vegetarian.

We are allowed a wide discretion as to the uses we may make of the products of the earth. It could never have been intended to restrict us exclusively to either a vegetable or an animal diet; but that we should partake of both under the guidance of reason and experience to restrain us from excesses.

SALTED MEATS.



WE do not object to salted meats as an item in any bill of fare; they should indeed, occupy an important place in the list of foods, but when, as often happens, particularly in remote and sparsely settled districts, all the animal food to be obtained is salted, it becomes mainly responsible for the great prevalence of scorbutic diseases in such districts. The evil effects that are liable to follow a long continued use of salted meats may be modified to a great extent by the free use, at the same time, of fresh vegetable and acid fruits.

The effect of an over use of such foods—as, for example, salted pork—seems to be to introduce an excess of salt into the system, thus changing the natural condition of the blood by an excess of one of its elements, and producing obstructions in the eliminating process; unsightly sores often appear, particularly on the face, which is kept dry and cool by exposure to the air, thus closing the pores of the skin by contraction of their orifices; the result being that the fluid, unable to pass out through the skin, becomes blocked up in the pores, causing inflammation at certain points; then ulceration follows in the form of pimples. These discharge, heal up and, if nothing is done to prevent it, are succeeded by other crops at various intervals.

Salted foods are not so digestible as fresh foods, as a rule; but that is a difficulty easily remedied, under the rule of moderation. The stomach, like all other organs of the body, will adapt itself to all reasonable demands, and will, in fact, tolerate a good deal of harsh treatment for a long time; but sooner or later resents abuses.

The best plan is to live on a mixed diet of vegetable and animal foods, with frequent changes of variety. It is well to have a special bill of fare for each day in the week, to include fruits and other foods that are in season.

RICE AND BEANS.



HALF the people of the world live almost exclusively on rice. It contains 88 per cent. of nutriment, while roast beef contains but 26.

There are countries where the almost exclusive diet of the masses is beans; these contain 87 per cent. of nutriment.

The best and cheapest food for the dense populations of Asiatic countries, therefore, is rice; and since, from the general poverty of the people, varieties of food are out of the question, bounteous nature has given them most freely that kind which is among the most nutritious of all foods. With the rest of the world, rice is more of a side dish, and is served most frequently in the form of pudding.

We venture to affirm that when the cost, the percentage of nutriment and the wholesomeness of beans are considered, there is not in the world a single article of food that can compare with them. There is no other vegetable food that answers so well as a substitute for meats. While they have so much to recommend them in other respects, they have no rival in point of economy. A quart of beans, costing ten cents, will furnish a family of five persons with food for a day.

Much of the value of beans as food depends on the manner of cooking. It would be difficult to cook them too much. They should be first boiled until soft, and then put in a baking dish, and baked until they are brown. A little salt pork or butter, but not enough to make them taste greasy, should be put in the baking pan, and cooked with them. If beans are not thoroughly cooked, they are difficult of digestion: still there is not one hotel or restaurant in a thousand that serves them sufficiently cooked; and as a rule, it is not well to call for them in such places; but at home, when prepared under the supervision of a good cook, they make a dish that is wholesome and palatable.

WARM WATER, of all remedies is the one of most general application.

Cotton dipped in warm water makes the best and cleanest poultice that can be used. It is the most healing application for cuts, bruises, wounds, sores, felons and other inflammations. A very convenient way in case of felon or other painful abscess is to hold the hand for hours in water as warm as can be comfortably borne.

QUACKS AND THEIR METHODS.

IT is not difficult to understand why even intelligent people are sometimes deceived by the flaming advertisements of quacks, and are induced to try their nostrums. Many persons suffer from disease, without being able to find relief through the advice of regular physicians, and are disposed to catch at anything that promises a cure.

Then there are thousands of imaginary invalids, who think that every transient ache means mischief; they invest freely in patent medicines, and no doubt often believe that they derive benefit from them.

There is also a large class of people who seem to think that good health can be maintained only by constant dosing.

But one of the most plausible devices of charlatans to give themselves and their medicines respectability is the pretence of being connected with some prominent publication. There are quite a number of quacks, some with fictitious names, who claim that the JOURNAL OF HEALTH indorses their remedies, while others pretend that they are contributors to the JOURNAL; and there are at least two who profess to be associate editors with us.

The business career of one of our *imaginary* associate editors was brought to a sudden close by the Post-Master General, who directed that his name should be printed in the list of FRAUDS, in the P. O. Directory. The other—who was formerly a partner of the first—still announces himself as an associate editor of HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, for the purpose of pushing the sale of some sort of a *cure-all pad*. We should not take the trouble of referring to this matter, were it not that numbers of our subscribers—some of them esteemed personal friends—have written to us inquiring about the merits of this *pad*. We therefore take occasion to say, that we never had the pleasure of the acquaintance of either of our *pretended* editorial associates, and have never seen the *pads* or other "gimcracks" that we are said to indorse; moreover, we indorse no secret remedies, as we believe every man has as much right to know what medicine he takes as to know what is the character of the food he eats.

We are particularly careful not to admit that class of advertisements in the JOURNAL. We take occasion to answer in advance inquiries that are often made of us as to the merits of the many things we do advertise, by saying that our advertisers are all men of the

highest standing as business men, and that implicit reliance can be placed on statements made in reference to their goods.

DRIVEN WELLS.

GOOD drinking water is just as essential to health as pure air; but it is not always easy to determine if water is pure through the sense of taste or sight; water that contains considerable organic matter is sometimes offensive to the sense of smell; but this is not always the case. The best method of testing for organic impurities is to drop into a tumbler of the water just enough "permanganate of potash," or of "Condy's fluid," to give the water a pinkish color. Any organic matter contained in the water is precipitated after standing an hour, the water losing its color or becoming brownish. If, however, there are no impurities to be acted upon, the water remains of a pinkish color for hours. This is a very simple test, and a valuable one, and were it more frequently employed, and its indications heeded, there would be fewer cases of fever. The best plan to get pure drinking water is by means of what is generally known as the "driven well," but which by our plan is nothing of the sort. We have seen an open well, the water of which was dangerous to health, within ten feet of a "driven well," in the water of which no impurities could be detected. It is almost impossible to find an open well of perfectly pure water, and it is hardly possible to find a driven well where the water contains impurities.

The easiest way to make a "driven well," is to get a piece of iron or steel pipe, six feet long and one and a quarter inches in diameter; make a cutting edge at one end by beveling off inside the end of pipe, with a half round file, drive this pipe down a foot or two and then draw it up, and the earth from the hole will be found inside the pipe, and can be pushed out with an iron rod. Repeat this operation until you have gone six feet; then couple an inch pipe, six feet long, to your cutting pipe; continue this till water is reached, then attach a short piece of pipe having small holes in it, and a plug in the lower end, to your inch pipe, and drop it into the little well you have dug; screw on a pump and you have a well complete at about the price Mr. Green charges for the right to drive a pipe into the ground. In the decision of the Court in regard to the Green patent, the judge said, that where the earth was raised

up and taken out of the well, it did not infringe Green's patent, which holds good only where a pipe is driven down so as to push the earth aside. But everybody knew that.

It has always seemed remarkable that any one should have bothered with Green's patent, when the plan above described is in all respects preferable and is hampered by no patent. Though small it is just as much an open well as if it were six feet in diameter, and any one has the undoubted right to construct such wells. If stones are encountered they may be broken and penetrated by attaching a piece of round steel, one inch in diameter and two feet long, to the end of the inch pipe. The lower end should be drawn down to a blunt point. We constructed a well on the above plan, using an inch galvanized pipe, and the supply of water is abundant for twenty families.

CONSTIPATION.

CONSTIPATION is the beginning of many diseases. It is the most prevalent of all affections among those not accustomed to out-door activities. It frequently commences in infancy through the neglect or ignorance of parents; and the health sometimes becomes permanently impaired, before the cause is discovered by the physician.

There should be at least one free and natural movement of the bowels every day, and when that is not the case, all proper means should be promptly employed to bring it about. Nature intends that the waste material, after digestion is completed, shall be passed out of the system within a certain time, but if that time is exceeded it commences to be absorbed, thus the blood is poisoned and the vital force is impaired; hence the body becomes an easy prey to disease.

Dyspepsia is generally the first diseased condition caused by constipation. The liver soon becomes involved as a result of indigestion, then the kidneys. It is evident that a long continued derangement of either of these important organs must result most unfortunately. All experience proves that habitual constipation is a very unsafe condition of the system, and one liable at any time to develop incurable diseases.

Various plans have been devised for the cure of this distressing complaint; but we do not believe in restricting the treatment to any

one remedy. To secure success various methods must be employed, and employed persistently. Some will after a while lose their effect, and others must be substituted; no quarter should be shown until this great enemy to health is overcome. The habit of taking purgative medicines to relieve the bowels often increases the trouble; that is, the system becomes accustomed to this remedy and there is no relief without it; the remedy debilitates, and it becomes only a question of time how long the treatment can be borne.

As in these cases there is always a torpid liver, we should commence the treatment with a mild cathartic—as two or three liver pills; and then pay especial attention to the diet. Bread made from crushed wheat or oat meal should be used; we should not restrict the patient as to other foods, except as to quantity. He should eat enough, but not overload the stomach. A tumbler of cold water with a teaspoonful of table salt dissolved in it and drank every morning half an hour before breakfast often acts like magic in restoring the bowels to their natural condition. There are many cases of obstinate constipation, where the whole trouble exists in the lower part of the rectum, by impacting of fecal matter, due to feeble action of the muscles, and to a congested and dry condition of the mucous membrane at that point. We have never found a remedy that so promptly relieved this form of constipation as *Nelaton's Suppository*, the advertisement and the formula of which may be found in this Journal. This treatment alone is sometimes sufficient to cure such cases; and where the trouble is more general, the suppository will be found a most valuable addition to the list of remedies.

Regular and vigorous out-door exercise is all important. Kneading the bowels with the hands has been recommended; also, the drinking of water frequently, to which we should always add a little table salt.

The frequent use of a syringe should be avoided, for much the same reason that cathartics ought to be avoided. No harsh or very active treatment is required in these cases; but mild remedies may be employed persistently; in fact, they should never be remitted until the bowels become regular and the health is restored. We believe that a majority of cases are curable. We know of one case of great severity that lasted twenty-two years, and was then cured, although the general health has never been fully restored.

FEET AND SHOES.

SWISS examining surgeons are compelled to reject, every year, 800 recruits—the strength of a battalion—for malformation of the feet resulting from badly-fitting shoes. The foot is, in reality, a bow so elastic that at every step it contracts and expands, lengthens and shortens, and a line drawn through the centre of the great toe intersects the heel. But shoemakers, who are generally utterly ignorant of the anatomy of the foot, do not give room enough for the lateral extension of the great toe. They crib, cabin and confine it until it is forced against the other toes. Hence arise frequent inflammations of the great toe—corns, ulcerations, and sometimes veritable articular inflammation. Another evil of bad shoeing is flat-footedness, whereby the arch is converted into a straight line, and prolonged walking and marching rendered impossible. Another cause of this effect is the habit of carrying heavy weights at an early age; but in most instances perfect shoes would restore the foot to its normal condition. The first obstacle to a reform in the shape of shoes lies in the fact that it would involve a great expense in the shape of new lasts—an expense that shoemakers are naturally loath to incur. Fashion has also its lasts, and shoemakers consider themselves bound to conform to the prevailing mode. A test of a perfect pair of shoes is that, when placed together, they would touch only at the toes and the heels; the soles should follow the sinuosities of the feet, and to give room for their expansion should exceed them in length by fifteen to twenty millimètres.

WEAK EYES.—Many who are troubled with weak eyes, by avoiding the use of them in reading, sewing and the like, *until after breakfast*, will be able to use them with greater comfort for the remainder of the day, the reason being, that in the digestion of the food the blood is called in from all parts of the body, to a certain extent, to aid the stomach in that important process. Besides, the food eaten gives general strength, imparts a stimulus to the whole man, and the eyes partake of their share.

Eyes that are weak and watery are often strenghtened and made to feel comfortable by dipping the finger in brandy or whisky or bay rum, and applying it to the closed lids. If the fumes or a little of the liquor gets in the eyes all the better.

SLAVES OF THE COOKING STOVE.



WHEN people of the old world begin to mingle freely with Americans, the first thing to attract their attention, usually, is the strange food on the tables. Many articles they never before saw or heard of. But what excites their surprise is the extraordinary number of things provided for each meal.

"Here are seven kinds of cake, *nothing to eat*," we heard a traveler remark one evening at a hotel in Vermont, when he came in hungry from fishing on Lake Champlain.

That's just it. Seven kinds of cake and nothing to eat! He might have added, three kinds of preserves, a jar of mixed pickles and a pile of flapjacks. All this, and nothing to eat! A man of sound digestion and healthy appetite would naturally wave these frivolous dainties aside, and ask for some proper human food. Good bread and butter would answer his purpose. Add baked potatoes, and he would rise from the table refreshed and satisfied, and sleep his allowance of eight hours as unlike the proverbial "top" as possible. What can a hungry man do with pound-cake and pickles?

But, ladies, of all the viands ordinarily seen on tables, this trash is the most laborious to prepare. It is the eternal round of pie, cake and sweetmeats that wears out so many noble women in the country, who would rather die than come short of what they think is their duty to their households.

The remedy for this is a more rational mode of cookery. Why spoil good fruit by flattening it out into innutritious pie? Good bread, good meat, good vegetables, good fruit—what do we want more? A Scotch farmer gets a good breakfast from oatmeal and milk, and goes to bed on bread and cheese. Ladies, abolish the seven kinds of cake, put on the table something to eat, and let the simpletons growl if they will.—*N. Y. Ledger*.

HORSES often suffer from irritation of the skin under the hair of the mane and tail. It may be due to want of proper cleaning of the skin, or to some irritation of the blood caused by dry feed. The parts should be washed with warm water and soap, and then rubbed with alcohol, to which a few drops of tincture of cantharides are added. Give the horse some scalded bran with salt in it for a few days.—*N. Y. Times*.

DANGERS OF THE COLD BATH.

Alluding to a recent case of death of an old gentleman, caused by a morning cold bath, the *Medical Press and Circular* says: "The great mistake that is usually committed in regard to it is the error of never raising the temperature of the water from that of the surrounding air. In very cold weather the bath, even when exposed over night in the bedroom, will often be lower than 45 degrees, and where water is brought straight from the main or well it may be even 10 or 15 degrees lower. Only the strongest constitutions can derive benefit from the shock produced by application of a liquid 60 to 70 degrees colder than the body to its surface, and it is very questionable if it is ever attended with permanently good results. Reaction may be afterward complete; but there is always the risk of sudden danger from the condition of the body being temporarily such as to prevent immediate reaction. In such cases very serious accidents are possible, and this last instance of death may perhaps be regarded as an example in point. A temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees is quite cold enough for any person to submit himself to. This allows for a difference of between 40 and 50 degrees in the heat of the body and that of the bath—amply sufficient to produce all the benefits desirable from it—and it would be well for all if these extremes were never exceeded."

THE *London Lancet* says that muscarine, the active poison of mushrooms, is directly antagonized by atropia. A trace of muscarine placed upon a frog's heart completely arrests its motion; a drop of atropia will start it up again, although it may have remained motionless for four hours. In human beings poisoned by mushrooms one minim of atropia, administered hypodermically at intervals, effects a complete cure.

Pure and good milk is a necessity in almost every family. It may come into the house in a wholesome condition, yet there is ever the danger that it will become tainted with the sewer gas from closets, or even with the dust carried by drafts through sleeping or living rooms. There can be no doubt that while milk is one of the best and most palatable of foods in summer, it must be carefully guarded from the farm to the table, or it will prove a potent vehicle of disease.

CATARACT OF THE EYE.

The front portion of the eye is filled with a transparent, watery fluid called the aqueous; the large back part of the eye with a transparent gelatinous fluid, and is called the vitreous. Between the two is the crystalline lens, by which, mainly, the rays of light that enter the eye are centred upon a thin membrane, called the retina, there forming the minute image of everything seen.

This crystalline lens is liable to become more or less cloudy, thus wholly, or partially, preventing the passage of light through it. This is cataract.

The opacity—or inability to allow light to pass through it—may be in the nucleus, or central portion, or may, for a time at least, be in the outer portion, called the *cortex*. It is sometimes caused by blows, sometimes by inflammation extending to it from other parts of the eye; but in most cases it is impossible to detect any exciting cause.

One form of it tends to develop mainly somewhat late in life. The opacity may increase very slowly, or at a more rapid rate, but still gradually; or slowly for a long time, and then with great rapidity, ending within a few days in total blindness. A cataract in one eye may be expected sooner or later to manifest itself in the other.

Many persons allow themselves to be blind for the rest of their lives, not knowing that good, serviceable sight might probably be theirs. By the improved methods of the present day, the oculist succeeds in restoring the sight in nine cases out of ten, the final success depending on the patient's general health, favorable surroundings and the faithfulness with which instructions are followed during subsequent treatment. No matter how old the person is, provided his health and his eyes in other respects are in good condition.

It is important that the opacity be brought to the oculist's attention early.—*Youth's Companion*.

THE migration of birds seems to be more a question of food than anything else. In the "Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences," just issued, note is made of the migration of the robin during July and August of the past year. The extraordinary dry season seemed to have shortened the supply of food, and they were noted in immense numbers traveling from many miles toward the swamps of New Jersey, where berries abounded.

PROFESSOR LEEDS' LECTURE ON FOODS.

The New York *Medical Journal* publishes an abstract of an interesting lecture on "Health Foods, Invalid Foods and Infant Foods," delivered before the New York Academy of Sciences by Dr. Albert R. Leeds, Professor of Chemistry in the Stevens Institute of Technology. As Public Analyst for the State of New Jersey it has been the duty of Professor Leeds to make careful analyses of many advertised invalid and infant foods and the results of the chemical work thus performed were summed up on this occasion. A table showing the constituents of thirty different food substances, ranging from human milk through cow's milk and the various milk foods, so called, the preparations following Liebig's formula, and a long list of advertised farinaceous foods was exhibited at the lecture and is copied by the *Medical Journal* as a part of its abstract. This table shows great variations in the Liebig foods of different manufacturers, some of them containing as high as 9.63 per cent. of nitrogenous matter and others none at all. The "milk foods" were nearly identical in composition, whether made by Nestle or Gerber or the Anglo-Swiss or the American-Swiss companies. In the cereal or farinaceous preparations great differences appear. Of 11 foods analyzed the poorest in albuminoids was Robinson's Patent Barley, showing 5.13 per cent., or less than half the average of the common barley grain, while the richest in albuminoids was the Health Food Company's gluten, containing 23.18 per cent. Next in value in this class comes Cereal Milk, with 11.08 per cent., and following this is Imperial Granum, containing 10.51 per cent. Farwell & Rhine's Gluten Flour was shown to contain but 10.39 per cent. of albuminoids, or about 2 per cent. less than exists in average wheat.

Professor Leeds mentions the fact that his colleague, Professor Thurston, was at one time worn down by overwork and derived great benefit from the highly nitrogenous preparations of the Health Food Company, of New York, so that he was able to continue his severe mental labor with increasing vigor and to prolong his life. Professor Leeds adds that he told Professor Thurston that a Dr. E. Cutter had written to a medical journal that he had microscopically examined these health foods which had been found to be so valuable in feeble states, and found them to contain no gluten and accordingly denounced them as worthless or worse. Professor Thurston then requested Professor Leeds to analyze the foods, which he did and found them to be as valuable as Professor Thurston had.

A CAUTION TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

IT has been a subject of frequent remark in every community that a large proportion of married women,—who had enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health in girlhood,—become permanent invalids after bearing children. It naturally occurs to any intelligent person that there must be a cause for this unfortunate condition of health of thousands of married women, and that if the cause is found a remedy could be devised.

We take occasion to repeat in a few words our views on this subject, as stated in the JOURNAL ten years ago. In our opinion all the trouble comes from permitting women to get up too soon after confinement. It is preposterous to suppose that the womb will return to its normal size and position in eight days after child-birth. If women were compelled to remain in bed for twenty days, instead of eight or ten, there would in time be a marked improvement in the general health of married women.

LAKE MICHIGAN, which is 360 miles in length, and over 100 miles in breadth, would float the three States of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland; and it is deep enough anywhere to bury Mt. Holyoke, Mass., beneath its surface.

PROF. SUMNER says the whole philosophy of wages was stated in a few words by a workingman a few years ago, and no economist can improve upon what he said: "I know when two bosses are running after one man wages are high; when there are two men running after the one boss wages are low;" that embraces the science, theory and practice of the whole subject.

"DRAW near thine ear, I pray thee," said Noah, as he sat smoking his good clay pipe by the fire, after having fed the animals their evening meal and shaken up their bedding. "What would my lord?" replied Mrs. N., drawing near her ear, as commanded. Noah smoked in silence for the space of a minute or two, and then opened his mouth and spake as follows: "I perceive by the indications, that the storm which was central over the Euphrates will move westerly to the Nile Valley on the morrow, with areas of low barometer and northeasterly winds, and showery weather on the Arabian coast. I shall therefore get up steam at once and make for Ararat."

NOTICE.

The subscription price of the JOURNAL OF HEALTH has been reduced to ONE DOLLAR a year. Those who have sent in their subscriptions at the old rate will receive the JOURNAL two years.

POST-MASTERS, CLERGYMEN, SCHOOL TEACHERS, READING ROOMS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES will receive the JOURNAL for 50 CENTS a year. Any POST-MASTER who sends us two yearly subscriptions, at one dollar each, will be entitled to a third copy FREE. On all subscriptions over two he is entitled to 25 cents each.

We shall feel well recompensed if those to whom we send sample copies of the JOURNAL OF HEALTH will, after reading them, kindly pass them to others to read.

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TO ADVERTISERS.—We receive no advertisement but such as we deem unexceptionable. There is no publication that can show a better list of advertisers.

OUR RATES are very reasonable for a publication with so large a circulation. Address

“HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH,”

NO. 21 CLINTON PLACE, NEW YORK.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

The evils resulting from the use of Adulterated Baking Powders culminated a few years ago in a popular war against the products of manufacturers who substituted Alum for Cream of Tartar.

Whenever public feeling becomes aroused against an evil there is usually a strong effort made to abate it; and so, in this instance, almost the entire community seemed to protest against being longer fed on a questionable article that found its way into “the staff of

life;" but it seems impossible to wholly destroy a business conducted by heartless men, and that affords enormous profits. The only way is to warn people against the use of adulterated and poisonous preparations of every sort, and make our warning effective by stating what preparations are pure and reliable. This is a matter within the province of the JOURNAL OF HEALTH, and an honest statement of the facts, without fear or favor, is due to its readers. We say then: as you value your health, and the health of those under your care, avoid the use of all foods, candies, baking powders, and other articles, whose purity is questionable.

There is also a choice in the products put into the market by reputable manufacturers.

The best baking powder is made from pure Cream of Tartar, Bicarbonate of Soda, and a small quantity of flour or starch. Frequently other ingredients are used, and serve a purpose in reducing the cost and increasing the profits of the manufacturer.

We give the Government Chemist's analyses of two of the leading baking powders:

I have examined samples of "Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder" and "Royal Baking Powder," purchased by myself in this city, and I find they contain:

"Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder."

Cream of Tartar.
Bicarbonate of Soda.
Flour.

Available carbonic acid gas 12.61 per cent., equivalent to 118.2 cubic inches of gas per oz. of Powder.

"Royal Baking Powder."

Cream of Tartar.
Bicarbonate of Soda.
Carbonate of Ammonia.
Tartaric Acid.
Starch.

Available carbonic acid gas 12.40 per cent., equivalent to 116.3 cubic inches of gas per oz. of Powder.

Ammonia gas 0.43 per cent., equivalent to 10.4 cubic inches per oz. of Powder.

Note.—The Tartaric Acid was doubtless introduced as free acid, but subsequently combined with ammonia, and exists in the Powder as a Tartrate of Ammonia. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D.

New York, Jan. 17th, 1881.

The above analyses indicate a preference for "Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder," and our opinion is that it is the better preparation.

RIDCE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,

MANUFACTURED BY

WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass.

This preparation, from the formula of a well-known English physician, has enjoyed a wide and increasing popularity in England and the British Colonies for nearly thirty years. After a competitive examination in London it was awarded the first rank among Cereal foods, in respect of its "guaranteed purity, palatability, bone, flesh, and fat forming qualities." Since its introduction into the United States it has likewise won the highest commendations from Physicians, Managers of Public Institutions, and others who have made trial of its merits; and it is to the discriminating judgment of the medical profession that *Rice's Food* owes its large and increasing patronage on both sides of the Atlantic. This enviable reputation the proprietors are resolved to maintain by vigilant care in the selection of material and over every process of manufacture.

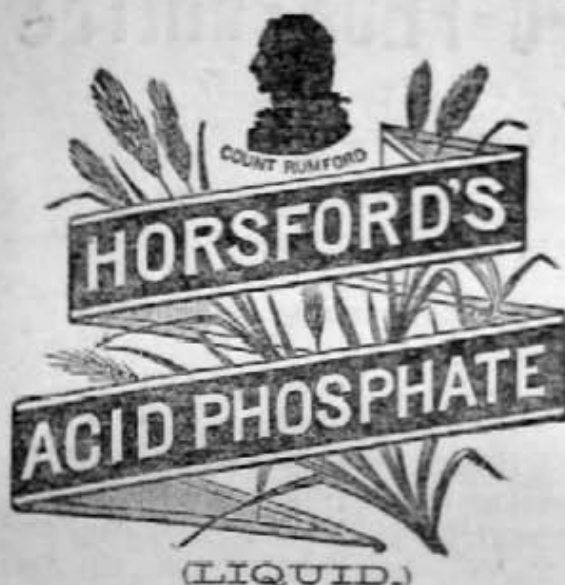
In common with all products which have obtained an eminent popularity, *Rice's Food* has been subjected to the severest criticism which benvolent rivalry could dictate. Science has been invoked to disprove on a priori grounds the positive conclusions of experience. Among other objections, it has been urged that cereal food containing any portion of its starch unconverted must needs be indigestible by infants, because of the absence of *ptyalin* from their saliva. The objectors, however, seem to be unaware that *Bouchardat* and *Sandras* have demonstrated that the corpuscles of raw starch which remain untransformed in their passage through the stomachs of animals, owing to

imperfect action of their salivæ, are cooked dissolved, and transformed into sugar by the pancreatic fluid in the intestine. So that the testimony of such authorities as Dr. Mead, Lecturer of the London College of Physicians, that he has found *Rice's Food* "a very valuable preparation, especially in cases where the digestive powers are unusually feeble," and that of an old and reputable firm of druggists in Chicago, who say, "Its soothing and satisfying properties are so marked as often to cause customers to inquire if it does not contain some opiate," may be accepted without demur.

It is claimed for this preparation—

- 1st. That it retains the nitrogenous elements and the phosphates in which wheat is so rich, including a metamorphic nitrogenous substance called by a French chemist "*cerealine*," which acts as a ferment.
- 2d. That these elements are presented in a form which is easy of digestion, and yields abundant nourishment.
- 3d. That when prepared (as in some cases it must be) with water alone, it is acceptable to the most irritable stomach, and is sufficient to sustain life.
- 4th. That it is the best daily food for infants and young children, especially for those who are growing rapidly, and making a bland and nutritious gruel for a nurse woman.

Rice's Food is the original (cooked) food of its kind; it does not cause acidity and wind; is of guaranteed purity; remains unchanged; is put up in sizes to suit all.



11

FORMULA.

EACH FLUID DRACHM CONTAINS

- 5½ grains free Phosphoric Acid (PO_3).
- 3 grains Phosphate of Lime (3CaO PO_3).
- ½ gr. Phosphate of Magnes. (3MgO PO_3).
- 1-8 grain Phosphate of Iron ($\text{Fe}_2 \text{O}_3 \text{PO}_3$).
- ¼ grain Phosphate of Potash (3KO, PO_3).

Total amount of Phosphoric Acid in one fluid drachm, free and combined, 7 grains.

It contains no pyrophosphate, or metaphosphate of any base whatever.

For Dyspepia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, Urinary Difficulties, etc.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, Mass.

There seems to be no difference of opinion, in high medical authority, of the value of phosphoric acid, and no preparation has ever been offered to the public which seems to so happily meet the general want as this.

It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste.

No danger can attend its use.

Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

It makes a delicious drink with water and sugar only.

W. A. HAMMOND, M. D., late Surgeon-General U. S. Army, said that under the use of arsenic and Horsford's Acid Phosphate a young lady rescued her reason who had been rendered insane by a dream.

DR. M. H. HENRY, of New York, says: "Horsford's Acid Phosphate possesses claims as a beverage beyond anything I know of in the form of Medicine, and in nervous diseases I know of no preparation to equal it."

DR. REUBEN A. VANCE, of New York: "The preparation on which I place the most reliance is Horsford's Acid Phosphate."

The late WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D., of Boston, said: "Having in my own person experienced those ills for which the Acid Phosphate is prescribed, I have found great relief and alleviation by its use, most cheerfully attest my appreciation of its excellence."

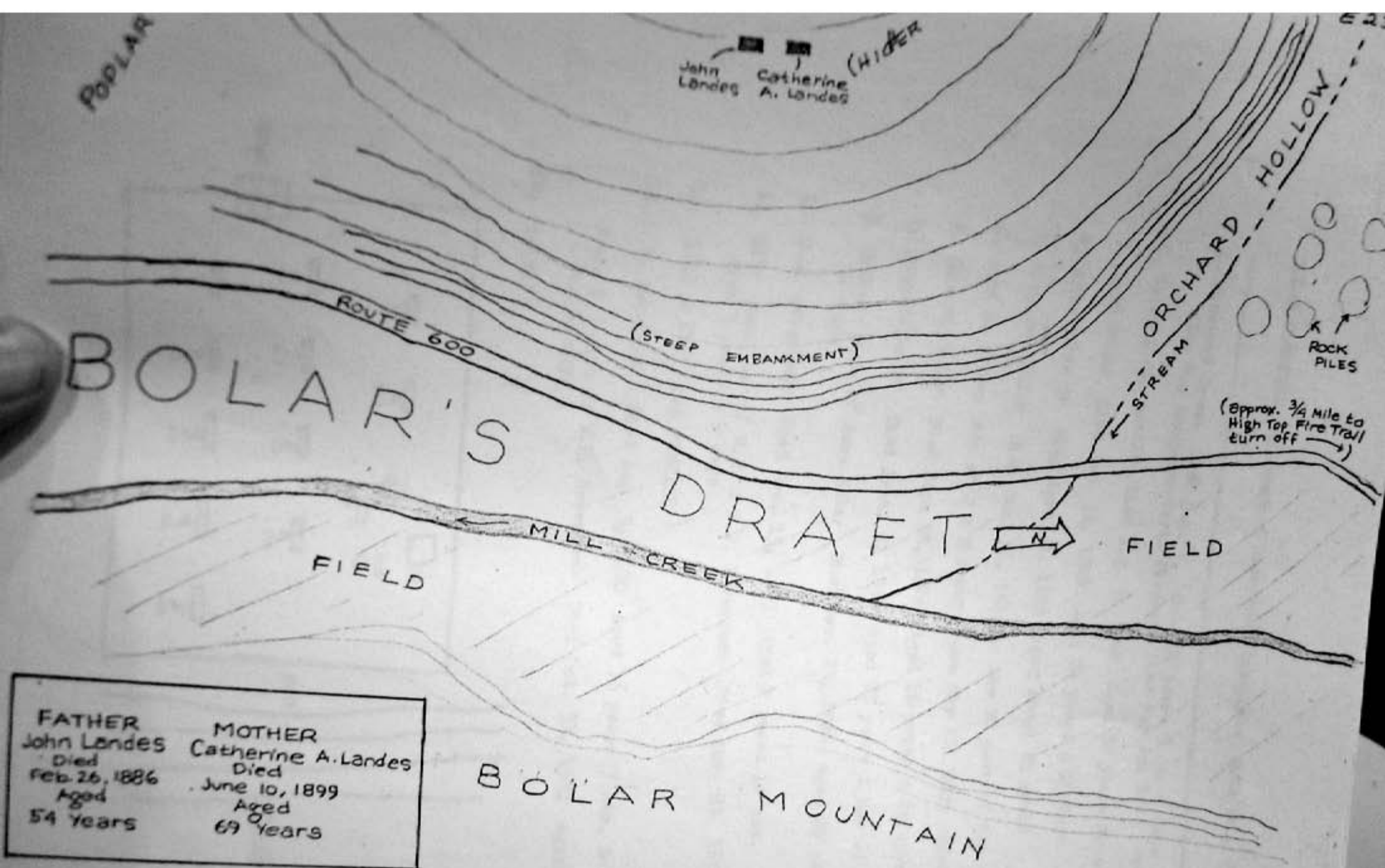
Prices Reasonable. Pamphlet giving further particulars mailed free on application to Manufacturers.

Physicians Desiring to test it will be furnished a bottle free of expense, except express charges, if they mention HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

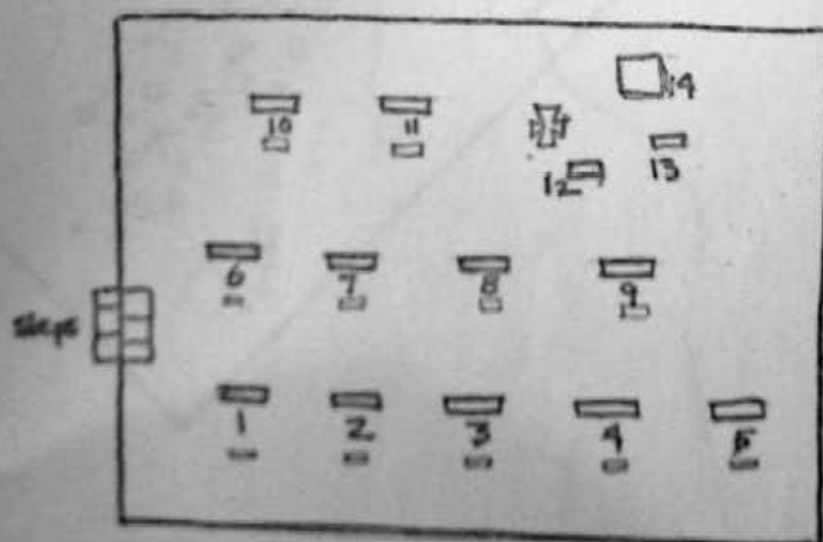
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.



LANDES CEMETERY, on Rt. 600, approx. Seven miles north of where Rt. 600 runs into Rt. 603, at the South end of Bolar's Draft. Tombstones sit on left side of Rt. 600 heading north on high ground facing Mill Creek. (INFORMATION gathered by Howard R. Hammond, Covington, Va., Dec. 26, 1972)

BOLAR CEMETERY Wm. Hughart Revercomb Homeplace Bath Co., Va.

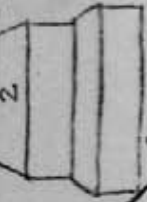
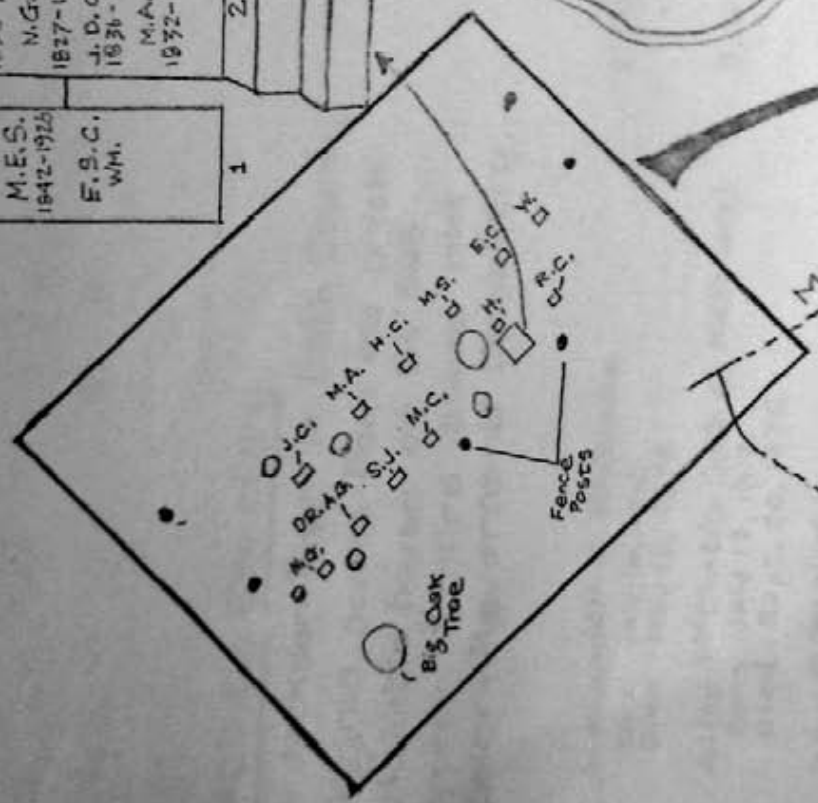
1. Margaret Brown Died Dec. 7, 1844 31 years 3 mo. 6 days
Also her daughter Sarah Margaret Died May 15, 1845 aged 11 mo.
2. Sarah A. A. Austin Died Aug. 4, 1842 Aged 30 years 10 mo. 23 days
3. Mary Bolar Died Jan. 12, 1840 Aged 24 years & 14 days
4. John Bolar Sr Died April 3, 1818 Aged about 85 years
5. Margaret Bolar Died Jan. 16, 1815 in the 70 year of her age
6. John A. Brown son of J & M Brown born May 20, 1835 died April 21, 1859
7. John W. Bolar Died June 24, 1846 Aged 26 years & 15 days
8. John Bolar Sr Died Sept. 1, 1858 Aged 83 years 1 mo. 15 days
9. Esther wife of John Bolar Died Dec. 23, 1876 Aged 87 yrs. 10 mo. 24 days
10. J.W. Revercomb Died Dec. 15, 1873 Aged 2 years 10 mos.
11. Ella daughter of W.H. & S.P. Revercomb Died Aug. 29, 1859
Aged 3 years & 9 days
12. 1861 - 1865 Dec VINCICE
13. W.H. Revercomb Died Aug. 9, 1900 Aged 76 years 3 mos. & 5 days
Susan P. wife of W.H. Revercomb Died Oct. 31, 1901 Aged 79 years
1 mo. 15 days
14. to #13



V/ E232.3

E232.3

H.A.C. 1845-1925	D.R.A.G. 1830-1895	W.M.A.K. 1840-1858	J.S.M.R. 1838-1862
M.E.S. 1842-1925	N.G. 1827-1910	R.B.C. 1790-1860	M.V.C. 1847-1867
E.B.C. W.H.	J.D.C. 1836-1915	Hamlet 1808-1899	S.J. 1834-1871



4

3

2

1

CORN FIELD

CORN FIELD

CORN FIELD

Andy Huffman
Kilgus Supervisor's
Hammond

Remains of
Hickory
Lodge

Remains of
Hickory
& Maple place

Remains of
Hickory
& Maple place

Gravestone
of
Sally
Lanning
Hammond

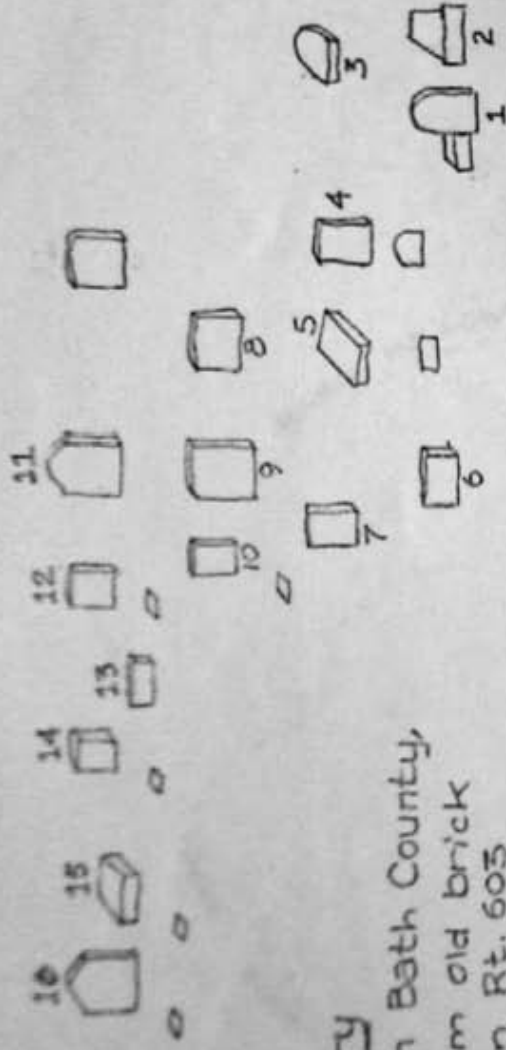
GRASS
TILLY

Bradley
Cemetery

White
Horse

MUD RUN

Information sight visited
and recorded 26 December 1972
by Howard R. Hammond of
Covington, Va.



McLintic Cemetery

on Jackson River in Bath County,
Virginia across from old brick
McLintic house on Rt. 603
approx. 3 miles above old
Edgar-Revercomb cemetery.

1. Alexander H. McLintic

Born July 16, 1810
Died May 25, 1876

2. Alice McLintic (Wife of Alexander)

Born July 13, 1812
Died Sept. 30, 1878

3. John P. McLintic

Born Feb. 24, 1810
Died May 10, 1818

4. William McLintic

Died Sept. 13, 1786
in the 27 year of his age

5. William McLintic

Died Dec. 1801
Aged 84 years

6. In Memory of Elizabeth Ann

daughter of Alexander H. and
Alice McLintic
Born July 7, 1818
Died Mar. 18, 1844

7. Nancy McLintic

Died 1809
Aged 85 years

8. William McLintic

Born Aug. 6, 1861
Died 78 years, 7 months & 4 days

9. Nancy McLintic

Wife of Wm McLintic
Died Feb. 19, 1859
Aged 72 years, 2 months & 21 days

10. In loving memory of

Charles Austin
son of
James and Mary McLintic
Born Oct. 6, 1852
Died Sept. 21, 1861

11. Nancy, wife of William McLintic

Born Mar. 15, 1822
Died Mar. 25, 1894

12. In loving memory of
Marietta R., beloved
wife of James McLintic
Born Nov. 20, 1827
Died Sept. 1, 1897

13. James McLintic
1818-1899

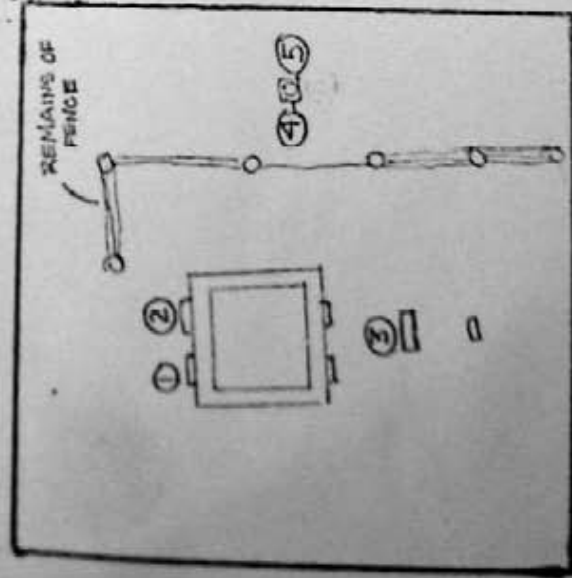
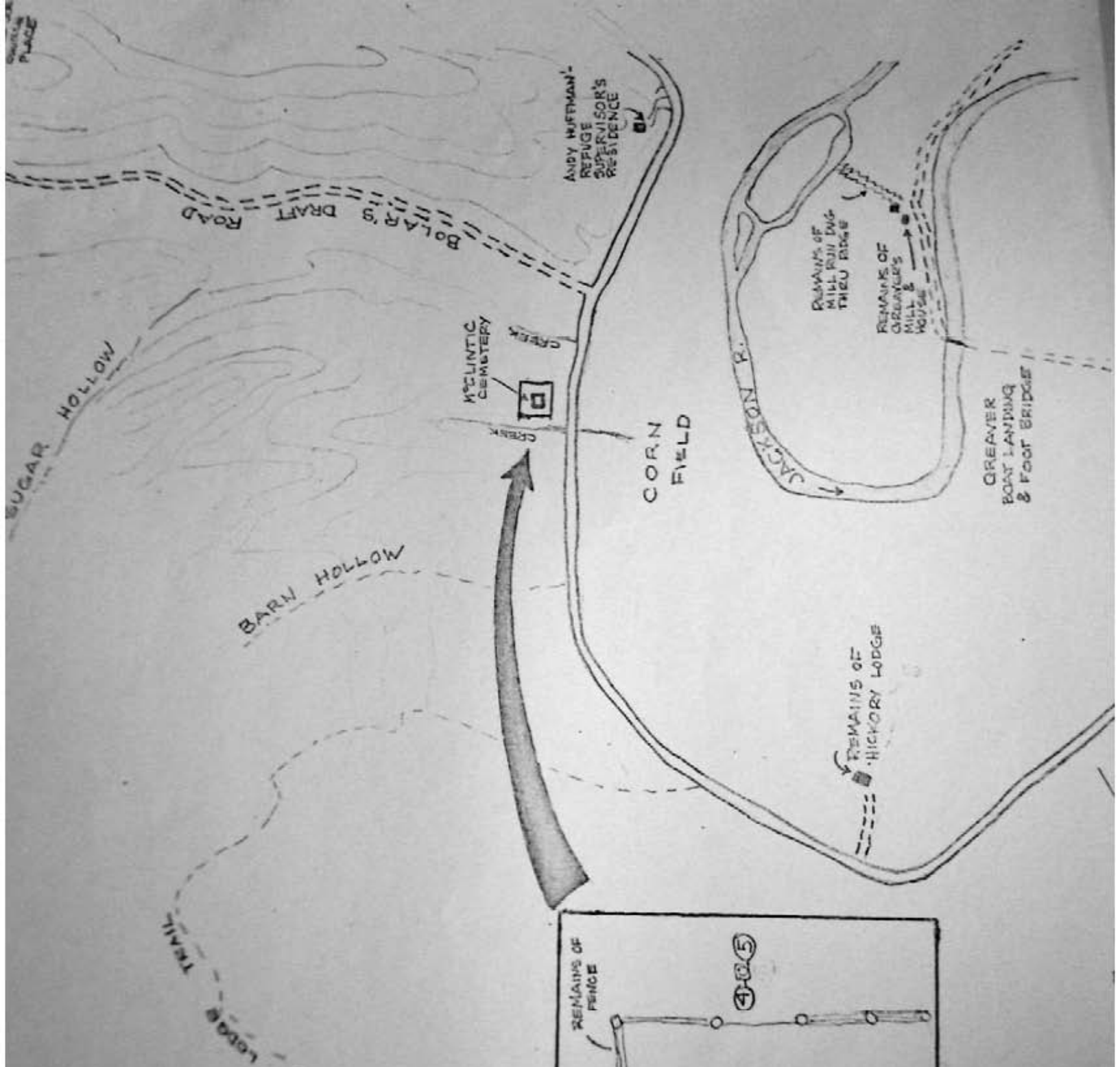
14. In loving remembrance of
Hermes Alexander, son of
Walter & Lillie McLintic
Born June 16, 1897
Died April 4, 1899
Our Darling

15. Manetta Sue McLintic
1857-1925

16. T. S. McLintic
1855-1920

Information gathered by Howard Revercomb Hammond on visit to cemetery December, 1972.

1. Mary Ann, 1785
died May 25, 1818
2. Mary Ann, 1818
born March 1, 1818
died March 15, 1874
3. John Griggs
born Feb. 16, 1820
died Mar 20, 1880
4. Infant dau. of Harper
Latta McLaughlin
born Dec. 22, 1883
died Dec. 24, 1883
5. Infant daughter of
Harper Latta McLaughlin
born Feb. 16, 1894



Information Sight Visited
and recorded Dec. 26, 1972
by Howard R. Hammond,
Covington, Virginia,



\$1000

Six per cent

No 14743

NON TAXABLE CERTIFICATE.

*By Authority of the 14th Section of an
Act of Congress approved 17th February 1862*

It is hereby certified that there is due from

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

TWO YEARS AFTER THE RATIFICATION OF A TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE UNITED STATES

or assigns

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

*with Interest at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum from the
day of*

1862 inclusive

*payable on the first days of January and July in each year at the Treasury
in Richmond or at the Depository in*

Charannah - Geo.

This Certificate *is transferable only by special endorsement executed
in the mode endorsed herein and the Principal and Interest are exempt from taxation*

ENTERED

RECORDED

Dec 20

Richmond, Oct 22 1864

Oliver Root

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY

Act of Congress

February 17, 1864

FOUR PER CENT REGISTERED BOND



No. 7442

No. 7442

It is hereby Certified that the
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA ARE
INDEBTED

unto *E. P. Wood* or assigns *One Hundred* Dollars
in the sum of *One Hundred* Dollars
redeemable on the first day of July 1882, with interest at the rate of
Four Per Cent Per Annum payable on the first days of January and July
in each year. This debt is authorized by an Act of Congress entitled
"An Act to reduce the Currency, &c. and to issue a new issue of U.S. Bonds" APPROVED FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

Entered *W.B.D.*

Recorded *W.B.D.*

E. Richmond

Moas

20

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY

Int. of Cons. March 21 1864

E 237

NO. 8722

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

The
Bath County National
Bank

HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

SEPT. 2ND, 1915

J. L. BLAKEY, PRESIDENT

WM. M. MCALLISTER, 1ST VICE PRES'T

T. W. JORDAN, 2ND VICE PRES'T

J. W. HARPER, CASHIER

CAPITAL \$50,000.00

Directors

J. L. BLAKEY

Wm. M. McALLISTER

T. W. JORDAN

M. H. McCLINTIC

A. GWIN

W. HOWARD McCLINTIC

E. E. PAYNE

L. C. ALPHIN

J. W. HARPER

Four per cent interest paid :: ::

:: :: on all savings accounts

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK No. 5

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
OF
BATH COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

SEPT. 2nd, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$249,213.53	
Overdrafts	235.37	
U. S. Bonds for Circulation	50,000.00	
Bonds for Postal Savings Deposits	8,000.00	
Other Bonds owned	6,100.00	
Subscription stock Federal Reserve Bank.....	\$3,900.00	
Less Amount unpaid.....	1,950	1,950.00
Bank furniture and fixtures		2,500.00
Cash due from Federal Reserve Bank		5,500.00
Cash due from Reserve Agents		13,549.15
Cash due from other Banks		1,037.13
Checks and Cash items		267.55
Nickels and Cents		315.49
National Bank Notes		2,500.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Specie	\$11,140.35	
Gold and Silver Certificates	7,543.00	18,683.35
Five per cent. fund with U. S. Treasurer		2,500.00
		<hr/>
		\$362,351.57

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$	50,000.00	
Surplus		16,000.00	
Undivided profits		1,063.28	
Circulating notes		50,000.00	
Deposits subject to check	\$200,217.07		
Certificates of Deposit	41,439.03		
Certified Checks	25.00		
Cashier's Checks	1,233.02		
Postal Savings Deposits	2,374.17	245,288.29	
		<hr/>	
		\$362,351.57	

Affects Of Vepco Project

BY JOHN M. GAZZOLA JR.

WARM SPRINGS — Vepco vice president W. L. Proffitt, reacting to a stand taken by the Bath County Board of Supervisors concerning expenses expected to be incurred by the county when the company's proposed pumped storage hydro project is begun in Mountain Grove, Tuesday afternoon reiterated that Vepco would stand behind previous commitments but would not provide any county capital improvements during construction.

Instead, the Vepco official wrongly proposed that the supervisors appoint a working committee to meet with Vepco in order to minimize any impact in the way of needed services and facilities once construction of the two dams is begun.

"We want to work with the county in the hope of solving anticipated problems, but our company is not in a position to get involved in any gratis-type underwriting of physical expansion of schools or hospitals," he said.

Chides Officials

He chided county officials for what he called their reluctance to convey any of their feelings directly to Vepco.

"To my knowledge no governing bodies of Bath, Highland, or Pocahontas counties have requested any meetings and there has been no project planning," Proffitt commented.

Bath supervisors generally took the view that Vepco left the project rather hurriedly and even now the multi-million dollar project, if not uncertain, is relatively vague.

Proffitt said Vepco is committed to the project which he termed as highly important to the people of Virginia as well as Bath County. Proffitt also predicted that unless utilities like Vepco undertake expansion programs as in Bath County, "the country is going to be in sad shape" by 1980.

FPC Permit Needed

The speed with which Vepco will begin its Bath operation, according to Proffitt, hinges not only with the availability of money, but more important, with how quickly the Federal Power Commission grants a permit to begin the over \$300 million project.

The Vepco official said a public hearing on the project,

will be held in Warm Springs Oct. 9, with the FPC hearing in Washington, D. C. set to begin Nov. 17.

Vepco project engineer Ken Moore said that if it appears Vepco will hurdle its monetary difficulties and the FPC seems favorable to the project, some limited activities, such as the relocation of Virginia route 600, and the construction of temporary structures might begin by the middle of 1976, which would again provide some limited county employment.

Supervisors Comment

Millboro supervisor Ed Walters suggested that officials from the Sixth Planning District be brought into preliminary planning while Valley Springs supervisor Clarence McMullen noted county officials and county people as willing to work with Vepco on the fulfillment of the project.

Board chairman Roy M. Cleek called the meeting, "most informative" and expressed appreciation to Vepco for appearing at Tuesday's regular meeting.

Cedar Creek supervisor Norman T. May received assurance from Proffitt that as the project proceeds, tax money could be collected any time during the calendar year it is due, in order to better assist the county financially.

Cites Financial Benefits

While stating he was not a tax expert, Proffitt said that once it is completed, the dams will provide \$3 to \$4 million yearly in tax revenue and he called the project and the way in which Vepco is willing to work with the county, "highly unusual."

According to Proffitt, too much earlier discussion has been philosophical rather than of a realistic nature.

\$2,500 Loan Approved

Also at Tuesday's meeting, following a presentation by Bath Booster Club member John M. Gazzola Jr., the board voted a \$2,500 loan to the club so it might provide toilet facilities with the concession stand being built basically with donated materials and labor at the Bath County High School athletic field.

"We want to help you and feel that your concession stand is necessary for the athletic field," Cleek said. Gazzola said that while he can neither

commit the club or school board to any re-payment schedule, he felt certain that some program might be adopted that would allow the club to repay the supervisors for their loan.

Gazzola said that the concession stand would not only be of great value to the high school but would be of tremendous benefit to those groups who might need use of a concession stand while staging certain activities.

School Board Request Granted

At the request of school board chairman W. H. "Bud" Brinkley, who told of the need of funds for a \$4,200 wiring job to Millboro elementary, the supervisors voted to allow the school board to transfer from other line items in the budget to complete the necessary repairs.

School board officials at their August meeting were made aware of the extent of the rewiring problems by Superintendent Percy C. Nowlin who called the rewiring "absolutely necessary, because we can not have children in the building as it is now."

The school officials, while having \$8,000 in the maintenance portion of the budget felt that such a capital outlay from the start would hinder any maintenance problems that might surface as the year progresses.

The rewiring problems were reported by the state fire marshal and it was first supposed that the rewiring was not as extensive as it finally turned out.

Voting Precinct Changed

The Mountain Grove precinct was ordered changed from Hiner's Store to the community center at the request of James Hiner and Leonard Arnold and a bingo permit was granted Bath County American Legion Post 92.

Named to serve on the Bath County Bicentennial Committee were Miss Lucille Bonner, W. George Cleek, Mrs. Edna Helmsintoller, Mrs. Jackie Singleton and Ed Walters.

Hospital contracts for indigent patients approved by the Bath County Department of Social Services were granted to the Medical College, Emmett Memorial, Bath County Community Hospital, King's Daughters' Hospital and University of Virginia.

Ruby Acord and L. W. Huffman were granted claims of \$50 and \$100 respectively for damage done their gardens by deer, while Forrest Piecker was awarded \$200 for the loss of 10 acres of wheat and Richard Durham, \$100 for 13 acres of hay damage by deer.

By a 3-2 vote the supervisors voted to participate in the national flood insurance program with May, McMullen and Walters favoring Bath's participation, and Cleek and Hall opposed.

Respond To Petition

Prompted by a petition containing 370 signatures which was presented by Ms. Sarah Irwin in behalf of the Cowpasture River Protective Association, the supervisors adopted a resolution requiring the local health department and State Water Control Board to notify Bath supervisors of any pending plans by individuals or groups that might relate to sewage being emptied into the scenic river.

Millboro supervisor Walters said the stream was one of the few in America still in its natural state and any decision by the board that would allow sewage to be dumped into the river, however innocent, would be setting a precedent and opening the doors for actions that in the future might lead to the destruction of the river.

Henry McDaniel appeared to complain of what he considers less than judicious use of damage stamp monies for purposes other than those of interest to sportsmen.

Hunting Roads Discussed

McDaniel also took the U. S. Forest Service to task for not allowing certain roads to be open during the hunting season, but Forest Ranger Gerald Jacques, later in the day, appeared before the board and assured the supervisors hunting roads to Back Creek Mountain, Tower Hill Mountain, Mares Run, Ore Bank Trail, Pads Creek and Walter Trust would be open as in the past.

"We are doing nothing now that we have not done in the past," Jacques said. "In fact we are leaning even more to the hunter," he told the board.

The meeting date for the September session of the supervisors was changed from Tuesday, September 9 to Wednesday, September 10.

Information for the Bath County Cemetery List

Thompson Cemetery - Cascades, Hot Springs, Va. On hill above Golf Links. P
owned - enclosed on two sides by hedge - accessible by foot but on account o
golf links no cars are allowed except for a funeral. This information suppl
Mrs. Frank L. Thompson.

Total 11 graves:

Charles Thompson.....Born Sept. 12, 1846 --Died Aug. 31, 1906

His wife, Mary E. Thompson..Born May 25, 1842 --Died Aug. 23, 1922

Children of the above:

Louise Thompson Jackson....Born 1870 --Died 1954

Charles Brown Thompson.....Born 1882 -- Died 1940

Frank Lee Thompson.....Born Aug 22, 1891 -- Died Jan. 16, 1970

Nannie Thompson Hoylman....Born 1878 -- Died 1954

Birdie Austin Hoylman (husband of Nannie Thompson Hoylman)..Born 1877 --Died

Children of Birdie Austin Hoylman and Nannie Thompson Hoylman:

Bert Austin Hoylman, Jr. ...Born 1908 -- Died 1948

Mary E. Hoylman Robertson...Born 1906 -- Died 1969

Virginia "Lindy" H. Bomar...Born 1917 -- Died 1970

Great grandson of Charles and Mary Thompson:

Gregory Austin Parsons.....Born 1959 -- Died 1973

There are no slaves buried in this cemetery.

List of Cemeteries Supplied by Mrs. Leo Lockridge

Gwin Family Cemetery at Bolar, Va. on property owned by Leo Lockridge - Rt. 220 North
Wilson Family Plot - opposite Windy Cove Church - Across river and up on a hill
Rivercomb Family Cemetery at Rivercomb Place - Out Rt. 39, then 629
Adam Porter Family Cemetery near Nimrod Hall - Off Rt. 42 - Rock Wall around three grave
Lyle's Chapel Cemetery on Route 635 - Ridge Rd. North off Rt. 39 - at Millboro turnoff
Morrison Family Cemetery at Williamsville - Across river on Fred Von Arnswaldt's Farm
Bratton Cemetery - East of Millboro Sprgs. - Rt. 39
Westminster Cemetery - Back Road off 39 Bath Alum
* Mt. Mary (on Rt. 629) near Bath-Augusta Line
Rehobeth Cemetery on Pig Run (Methodist Church)
Cemetery on 635 just above Asa Wright's - off Rt. 39 - church - Negroes
Family plot on Carter Place on Pig Run (Leo Lockridge's)
West Warm Springs:
Cemetery above Ernest Templeton's place
Cemetery below Woodrow Pettus

* Check spelling of Mt. Mary (MARY)

3/26/73

Roanoke Times #244

Bath County Brothers Had Important War Roles

A dale is a little valley between lofty hills. A clover dale is one where clover grows profusely. At least two historic little valleys between lofty hills in Virginia mountains are well named Cloverdale. One is Cloverdale in Botetourt and the other is Cloverdale in Bath County.

Because of events which have taken place there, and of very important people who have lived there, and of its location on a heavily traveled national highway, Cloverdale in Botetourt is much more widely known than Cloverdale in Bath, which so far as can be recalled now has never before been mentioned in this column. The remaining space in this issue is given to it and its original owners.

The Mathews brothers, Sampson and George, while living on the James River somewhere between Balcony Falls and Natural Bridge bought a lot in Staunton in 1760 for \$100, and not later than 1762 went into the mercantile business and real estate. They prospered and opened stores at other places



Southwest Corner

By Goodridge Wilson

including Lexington with Jacob Lockhart, Sampson's brother-in-law, as a partner.

They acquired considerable land, including a large tract between Betsy Bell and Mary Gray, famous hills near Staunton. In the same year, 1765, they purchased at 61 cents an acre 1,200 acres on Elk Run, the beginning of their estate called Cloverdale. In 1770 they patented 2,080 adjacent acres.

Morton's History of Bath County says: "In the north-east of Bath is the elevated, fertile valley lying between Walker's and Shenandoah mountains. The summers are cool, the scenery is attractive, the grazing is superior. The position is on the natural route used by the Harrisonburg and Warm Springs Turnpike. The timbered mountains, containing deposits of iron ore, give the locality a prospective industrial importance. Last, but not least, this belt of upland, known as Cloverdale, or the Wilderness, is associated with some interesting events in American history."

Sometimes in the early 1770s the brothers built houses

In February 1777, he was critically wounded in battle, was captured, and spent most of the next two years recuperating on a prison ship in N.Y. harbor. In October, 1780, he was paroled and allowed to join his wife and children in "Market Hill," their home at Cloverdale. He was exchanged in December 1781. Early in 1783 Gen. Green ordered him to return to duty under his command in the South. He wrote Green that when the war started he was in easy circumstances but now was, "with care and rigid economy endeavoring to preserve from rail want a wife and eight helpless children." But he yielded to Green's wishes and accepted command of a regiment.

While campaigning in the South he became acquainted with some fine wild land in Georgia and purchased several thousand acres. In 1765 he disposed of his property in Virginia and moved with his family to Georgia.

He became politically popular in his new home and was elected to represent Georgia in the first U.S. Congress. He did not like living in the capital and was not elected to a second term. He was twice elected governor of Georgia, and became active in public affairs of both Mississippi and Florida.

He once rode horseback to Philadelphia to give President John Adams a tongue lashing. He died in 1812 while on a similar journey to Washington to give President James Madison the same treatment.

Both became prominent in the war. Sampson was captain of militia and put down a Tory insurrection in Pendleton County. He also was active in securing provisions for the Virginia troops and for Washington's armies.

George's war service was

George's war service was



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'Father' of Gathright Dam Is a

By BILL BASKERVILL
Associated Press Writer

COVINGTON — Ben C. Moomaw Jr., father of the Gathright Dam under construction on the Jackson River above Covington, considers himself "in a very strong sense" an environmentalist.

"I become outraged at some of the things people do that despoil the environment," he said.

"The way our rivers are being degraded and the way things are being wasted is horrible."

But the aims of Moomaw — at 53 still an active, controversial figure — and the James River Basin Association, of which he is a director and leading spokesman, aren't easily reconciled with those of what he calls "zealous environmentalists."

"Our goal is improvement and enhancement of the environment," Moomaw says, "while the environmentalists are just concerned with preserving it."

Not Compatible

This attitude, environmentalists contend, is antiquated and not at all compatible with the new awareness and sensitivity toward the fragility of this planet's ecological balance.

State Sen. David F. Thornton of Salem, who is fighting Moomaw and the Army Corps of Engineers on the proposed Hipes dam on Craigs Creek in Botetourt County, figures that "man still hasn't found a way to improve on nature."

"Nature is still the best environmentalist going," Thornton said. "We should leave well enough alone."

But Moomaw believes nature's work can be improved, and that one of the best ways of doing it is by damming free-flowing streams.

The Rub

He admits that's the rub. "I am with the environmentalists in almost everything they do, except when it comes to dams," he said.

Moomaw believes that the problem with some environmentalists — besides the fact they're "zealots" — is that they just won't concede that we're (the James River Basin Association) working for the objectives, but that our methods will obtain them.

Environmentalists just want our objectives accomplished.

plishments. They ought to be with us."

The original purpose of the JRBA was "utilitarian," Moomaw said. "But now we are just as much thrilled with the esthetic values we are creating."

He scoffs at any suggestion that the association isn't contemporary and is out of step with new environmental attitudes.

Old Fogey

"Old Fogey, huh?" he says. "Beautification of the James, satisfying the need for recreation and improving the economy are very modern things."

Moomaw, somewhat slowed by a stroke last December but still the vigorous executive vice president of the Covington Chamber of Commerce, has been one of the prime movers within the JRBA since it was formed in 1958. The organization is made up mostly of industrial and business interests.

Moomaw believes the "first duty of any society is to make it possible for its people to have a livelihood. So, it stands to reason that the economic viewpoint must be taken into consideration."

"The next function of a society," he says, "is to improve the quality of living for its people."

A Good Place

"And the purpose of the James River Basin Association is to make the James River basin a good place to make a living and a wonderful place to live."

The James River basin consists of all the drainage east of the Allegheny Mountains that flows into Chesapeake Bay by way of the James River. The basin contains about one-fourth of Virginia's land area.

Moomaw doesn't deny that industrial interests in the RBA hope to benefit from the damming of streams.

"We hope to benefit by flood control to keep from losing millions of dollars, and the business people hope to gain from the recreational aspects involved," he said.

For years, flood control has been one of the primary reasons for building dams.

River's Whims

And Moomaw said his paramount motivation initially in pushing for the Gathright Dam — a project that had its inception in the mid-1940s and

is scheduled for completion in 1975 — was to protect Covington from the whims of the Jackson River.

"I was in Covington during the 1913 flood, and I know knew the enormous danger in which the city sat," he says. "My first interest in Gathright was purely for flood control, but later I realized all the other advantages involved."

Moomaw is chairman of the JRBA's Gathright Dam Committee.

He does not deny that the interests of Westvaco, the giant paper mill that sits in the flood plain of the Jackson River at Covington, were also considered.

"This company constitutes 50 per cent of the economy of Covington and pays enormous taxes," he explains. "It had to enter into the picture."

Lessened Damage

If the Gathright Dam had been built in 1913, Moomaw says, it would have lessened the damage in Covington considerably and would have provided protection all the way downstream to Lynchburg.

But it wouldn't have made any difference during the floods of 1969 and this past June, he says, because most of the rain fell below the dam.

Moomaw says Gathright and the Hipes project in concert would provide very good flood protection all the way to Lynchburg.

But the dams wouldn't help Richmond, which nearly always bears the brunt of the James' floodwaters.

"Nobody in his right mind would claim that a dam up here could have much effect that far downstream," Moomaw said. "To help Richmond, what we need is a dam on the Rivanna River."

Dams also are used for "water quality control," even though environmentalists consider the idea ridiculous and the State Water Control Board no longer accepts it as a singularly legitimate reason for building a dam.

Impounded water is released during periods of low stream flow mostly during normally dry summer months. The augmented flow generally is enriched with oxygen through natural aeration processes and helps oxygenate, or break up and eventually eliminate, organic wastes such as sewage.



Ben C. Moomaw Points Out Gathright He Remains Active in James River

But the increased flow merely dilutes industrial, nonbiodegradable wastes. Such wastes released into the streams that comprise the James River basin eventually empty into the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic.

Moomaw agrees with the environmentalists that the best way to control pollution is by "eliminating it at its source."

Great Efforts

He says industrial members of the JRBA who do pollute streams "are making tremendous efforts to eliminate pollution."

Increasing or regularizing the flow of a stream makes it more esthetically pleasing in periods of low flow, but when water is released from its impoundment it causes a drain that leaves "bathtub rings" along the lake shore. It also leaves mud flats farther upstream, above the dam.

Moomaw feels that the

James River "are still the streams."

But then just as much by the pre-free-flowing Craigs Creek those environmentalists.

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AP Wirephoto

Points Out Gathright Dam Site in James River Association

Lakes created by dams have "more esthetic value" than the streams they erase.

But there are, of course, just as many people thrilled by the pristine beauty of a free-flowing stream, such as Craigs Creek, as there are those enraptured by lakes, artificial or natural.

One of those persons is Dr. Richard H. Skeppstrom, a Norfolk neurologist who heads Citizens Against Pollution, Inc. Skeppstrom doesn't like the idea of dams in any way, shape or form.

The Gathright project to him is "an economic tragedy and a waste of taxpayers' money that should be spent on other things."

He has appealed to other environmental groups for money to challenge the Gathright project in the courts.

Occupants Protected

So far as flood control benefits of Gathright are con-

cerned, Skeppstrom says the dam mainly will protect "the occupants of the flood plain and the main occupant of the flood plain at Covington is Westvaco, a multibillion-dollar corporation that should have taken floods into consideration before locating on the flood plain."

The water quality philosophy for building dams is absurd, Skeppstrom argues.

"The only thing dilution does is make a secondary treatment plant out of the stream itself," he said.

Eugene Jensen, new executive secretary of the State Water Control Board, agrees.

"Dilution cannot be considered conservation by any stretch of the imagination," Jensen said.

"The old engineering maxim that 'dilution is the solution to pollution' is about dead."

Another of Skeppstrom's concerns is the coastal estuaries.

Breeding Grounds

"The estuaries are breeding grounds for ocean life and, ecologically, are extremely sensitive areas," he said. "Nobody knows what happens when industrial wastes are washed into the estuaries."

Skeppstrom said when the flow of a river is regularized, "it changes the temperature and salinity levels in the estuaries; this may well wipe out entire species of marine life without its even being anticipated."

Both Skeppstrom and Jensen suggest that perhaps the only beneficial reason for building a dam is for public water supplies. Jensen says recreation and low flow augmentation also are reasonable considerations.

The Hipes and Gathright projects occupy a special place in Ben Moomaw's heart.

On his office wall is a cross-section sketch he has made of the Gathright Dam. He eagerly explains the function of each part of the dam.

On the wall across the room is a Geodetic Survey map on which he has blued in the lake that would be formed by Hipes.

The Hipes project, he says, is "to improve the economic conditions" in the Craig-Botetourt county area. He says the two counties are declining very badly economically.

"The project would create all sorts of business," he said. "People would build houses and cottages near the lake, and the operation of the lake itself would create an annual payroll of \$180,000."

Sen. Thornton, Moomaw's opponent, disagrees.

"Unlike commercial power dams," he said, "this project, including the shoreline, would be completely owned by the federal government, taking about 8,000 acres off the tax rolls of the two counties."

"Instead of being an economic benefit to the area, just the opposite would occur. Instead of providing a surplus of benefits, the dam would operate in the red."

Thornton said Hipes "is a make-work project for the Corps of Engineers. They're known for that, anyway."

Opportunities for deep-water recreation in the area now are available at Smith Mountain Lake, Philpott Lake, Clayton Lake, Carvin Cove, the Leesville lakes, Douthat State Park, and in the future, at Gathright Reservoir.

"The combination of recre-

ational opportunities and ecological variety found in the Craigs Creek valley is unique and irreplaceable," Thornton argues.

"The environmental impact of permanently destroying Craigs Creek would be, from an ecological and recreational point of view, incalculable but total."

But Moomaw doesn't see it that way.

"In building this dam," he argues, "we would exchange 20 miles of beautiful lake."

Craigs Creek itself is about 80 miles long, running through Craig and Botetourt counties and emptying into the James River at Eagle Rock.

"The thing about it," said Thornton, "is that you are permanently destroying the finest 20 miles of creek."

Yes, said Moomaw, but "you have to consider that it would be a completely controlled stream. It would never flood, and it gets very low in the summer. So, then, the 18 miles below the dam would be improved."

And it is this type of reasoning that Thornton believes best characterizes Moomaw and the James River Basin Association.

"They are a well-motivated, well-meaning group of businessmen and chamber of commerce executives who are doing all they can to develop the economy of the James River basin," Thornton said.

"But, unfortunately, they are more interested in commercial development of the river than in its overall importance, and they haven't realized the danger of destruction of the environment by industry and development."

top of Peter's Mountain; thence with a straight line to the Greenbrier county line, on the top of the Alleghany mountain, so as to pass between the Sweet and Red Springs; thence with the top of said mountain to the

Turnpike Act Passed In 1826

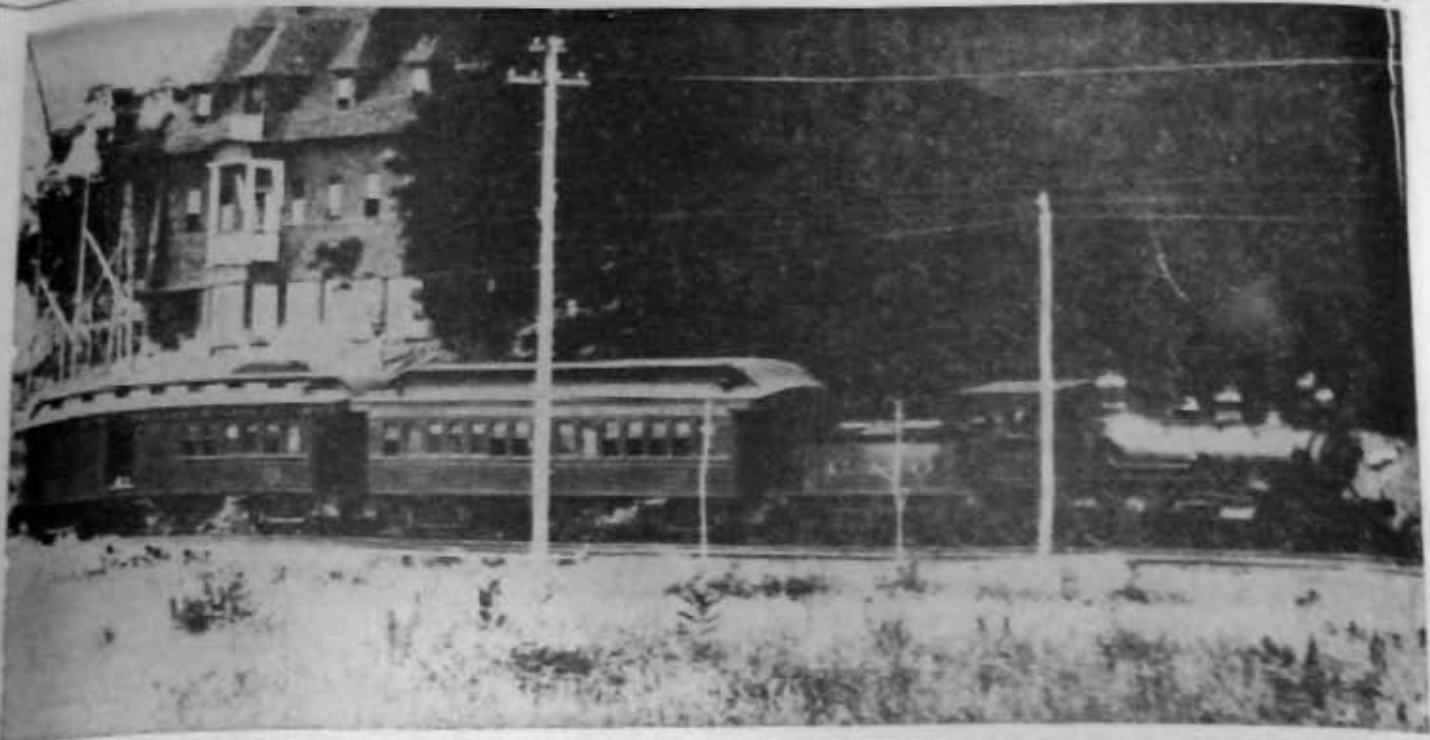
CHAPTER 82 — An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Covington to Lynchburg, and for other purposes. Passed March 1, 1826.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That it shall be lawful to open books at Covington, the county of Alleghany, under the direction of Jesse Davis, John Persinger, John Callaghan, James Merry and William H. Terrell, or any three of them; at Lexington, in the county of Rockbridge, under the direction of Andrew Alexander, James Paxton, James Caruthers, senior, William Taylor and William Wilson, or any three of them, at Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, under the direction of David R. Edly, Elijah Fletcher, James Bullock, Henry Davis and David Hoffman, or any three of them, for receiving subscriptions to the amount of \$150,000 for the purpose of making a turnpike road from the town of Covington, in the county of Alleghany, through the town of Lexington, in the county of Rockbridge, to the town of Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell. When a sufficient number of shares shall have been subscribed, the sub-

scribers, their heirs and assigns shall be and are hereby incorporated into a company, by the name of "The Covington and Lynchburg Turnpike Company" agreeable to the act, entitled "an act prescribing certain general regulations for the incorporation of turnpike companies: PROVIDED, That the said company shall be governed by the provisions of the said act, except that they shall not be compelled to make the said road more than forty feet wide, nor cover it with gravel or stone, unless it shall at any time be found necessary; nor shall they be compelled to make a summer or side road thereto.

2. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Public Works shall be and they are hereby authorized, as soon as they may deem it expedient, and as soon as existing engagement will permit, to direct the Civil Engineer of the State to make a survey, and report upon the advantages and disadvantages of the aforesaid road; and also, of the shortest and best practicable route for a road from Covington to the city of Richmond.

3. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.



FIRST TRAIN TO HOT SPRINGS—The C&O Railway operated its first train on the Hot Springs run in 1891. The train is pictured at Hot Springs. The ICC authorized abandonment of the line in October of this year.

Fifth Census Was Taken In 1830

Allegheny County was eight years old when the fifth census of the United States was taken in 1830. It showed a total of 3,848 men, women and children, both white and black. Covington was the only town at that time, and showed a total of 25 heads of households.

The following are the heads of households. Names of others in the home were not given:

John Allen, George Arritt, Charles Allen, Jacob Armentrout, Frederick Armentrout, Michael Arritt, Montine Allen, George Armentrout, Hugh Alexander, Thomas Allstock, Jacob Bishop, John Brunnemer Jr., Conrad Brunnemer, William Bess, Samuel Brown Jr., Abraham Bishop, Peter Brunnemer, Samuel Brown Sr., Sir Edmund Bush, George Brunnemer, William Brunnemer,

John Brunnemer, William Byrd, William B. Brown, David Bowyer, Alexander Blair, Jacob Bennett, John Bennett, Hamilton Bess, Nathan Bush, William Callagahn, Henry Conner, James Craft, Joseph Crow, Andrew Countz, John Crow, John Carson, George Carson.

Also William Carson, John liam Clarkson, Enoch Colton, liam Clarkson, Enoch Cototn, John Callaghan, Charles Callaghan, John Cook, Samuel Caldwell, William Caldwell, Nathan Cox, Ambrose Campbell, Joseph Cash, John Callaghan Sr., William Clasby, Thomas Crawford, Absalom Cummings, John Crutchfield, Samuel Carpenter, Hugh Duke, Thomas Davis, Benjamin Douglas, Charles Davis, William Dew.

Also Francis Douglas, Bess Davis, John Delorum, Mary

Damron, Mary Deamp, Charles Dew, Susan Dugan, William Dressler, William Duke, Nancy Dressler, Peter Dressler, George Daggs, Joseph Damron, Welford Downes, Henry Dressler, Elizabeth Dressler, John Duke Jr., John Duke Sr., Thomas Dooley.

Also Thomas Dooley, John Deeds, Achilles Dew, George Duke, David Edgar, Samuel Ervine, Francis Edgar, Francis Foster, Frederick Farriss, Anthony Foster, Robert Foster, John Fry, Isaac Fleming, George Fisher, Conrad Fudge, John Fridley, Charles Fridley, Peter Fleet, John Gross, John Gill, Samuel Given, William Gillaspie, Henry B. Greenwood, Peter Gross, William Givings, John Gillaspie, David Glasburn, Nancy G. Gilliland, Agnes Gilliland, Robert Gillaspie, Robert Griffith, William Hinton.

Also Andrew Harmon, John Hepler, John Hardy, John Holloway, William Humphries, George Harmon, Jacob Handsbarger, Stephen Hook, K. Harris, Peter Harmon, Margaret Humphries, Jacob Hoover, Stephen Hook Sr, John P. Hill, John Hill, William H. Haynes, Peter Humphries, Sebastian Hansbarger, John Hansbarger, Mary B. Howard, Elizabeth Humphries, Isabel Humphries, Elias Hook, Peter Helmshtoller, Isiah Jones, Valentine Jones, William Johnston, Bernard Johnston, Mel Jackson, Crawford Jackson.

Also Isaac Johnston, David Johnston, Edwin Jordan, J. Irvine Jordan, Isaac King, John King, Isaac Kimberlin, Elizabeth King, Nancy Kimberlin, Andrew Kincaid, John Kincaid, Robert Kincaid, Fleming B. Keyser,

(Continued On Page 11)

FRONTIER FORTS IN BATH COUNTY DURING COLONIAL TIMES

As early as 1700 the House of Burgesses adopted provisions for planting a colony in Bath County to serve as a barrier against Indian incursions. Special directions were made for the erection of a fort on every two hundred acres of land. Their efforts proved fruitless. It was probably as late as 1745 that the first settlement in this county was made. This was on the river called by the Indians Wallawhatoola, but was changed by the settlers to the less musical name CowPasture. Of necessity several families came together, in order to afford mutual protection in case of attack. Whether they came with a Bible in one hand and a rifle in the other we do not know, but we do know that Dickenson's Fort was soon there after built several miles from Millboro Springs, while a log church was erected nearby; and we also know that in this church (now in its new site called Windy Cove), the people worshipped with gun in hand, while a sentinel paced before the church door. About this time a small fort was erected at Green Valley and still another at what was called Fort Lewis. These settlements were not left undisturbed. Soon after Braddock's defeat in 1755, a party of Indians made a raid through this section and killed some persons at the Green Valley Fort. The settlers fled to eastern Augusta for better protection. The exact date when the fort was built on Jackson's River, five miles west of the Warm Springs, cannot be ascertained but it was visited by Colonel Washington in the year 1755, who came from Fort Cumberland, through the mountains on a tour of inspection. This fort was called at different times Dinwiddie's Fort, Warrick's Fort and Byrd's Fort, and it played a very considerable part in the French and Indian Wars. At some later date but prior to 1777 a small fort was built at Back Creek near Mountain Grove and was called Vance's Fort. All that remains today of these forts are dimmed outlines and arrowheads which the farmers plow up every Spring.

Confederate Veteran.

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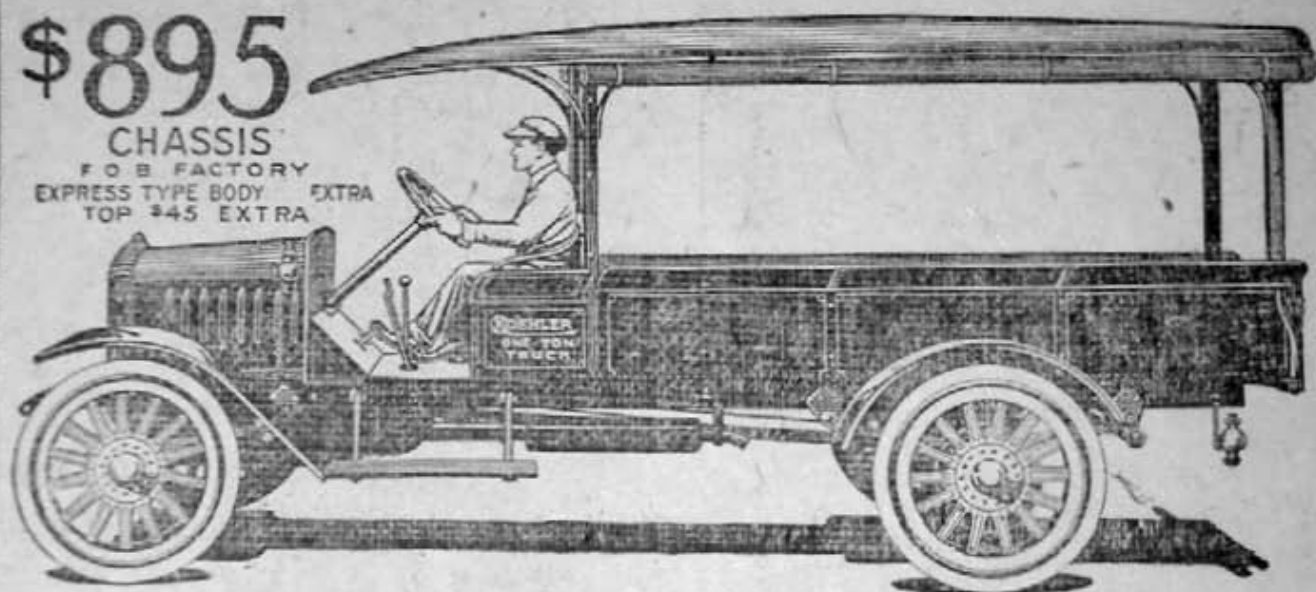
JACKSON SQUARE, NEW ORLEANS

Jackson Square was the center of New Orleans history for a century and a half. It was laid off at the foundation of the city and was originally called the Place d'Armes. On it were the old St. Louis Cathedral, the Cabildo, and other buildings. In the center of the square is an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, the hero of the battle of New Orleans, fought January 8, 1815, at Chalmette, now a suburb of the city. New Orleans was taken by the Patriots in April, 1800.

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